Morning Oregonian.

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Being made of Silver-Steel, one-half as thick on BACK AS ON TOOTH SIDE, thereby requiring very little set. This saw is two gauges thinner than any thin-back saw made. While the tooth side is twelve gauge the back is but six. All saws warranted. We have also the Silver-Steel "Dexter Champion," "Diamond," and all varieties of saws in stock. Buck Saws, Hand-Saws, Kitchen Butcher Saws, Circular Saws, etc., etc. Files of all varieties. Last, but not least, Boynton's Pure Gold Stove Polish and Ceylon Plumbago.

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All Silver-Steel Saws $1.00 per foot. Buck Saws $1.50 each with Wonder Patent Tooth. Hand Saws; One-Man Saws.

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THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

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No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many home site purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

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Extent of grass: moderate; climate: 1400 feet above the ocean; no wind, no fogs, perpetual sunshine; most healing waters known in America; Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Eczema, Asthma.

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Is a pure and essential extract, from the native drug, containing all the valuable medicinal properties of opium, in a concentrated form, and is offered as an effective substitute for paregoric, laudanum, soothing syrups, morphine, etc.

Out of the oldest, most popular and deserving establishments on the Pacific slope is Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, at 167 Third street, which has been prominently before the public over twelve years, and has obtained a world-wide reputation through the liberal use of the "art preservative," push and comprehensive fair dealing. Impartial justice to its customers has made the name of Garrison's Sewing Machine Store and that of its founder known everywhere as a familiar domestic, household and standard word. During the last decade it has been in the lead and will continue so long as it is conducted on the present liberal plan. Here can always be found the very latest and best make of sewing machines, needles, attachments, belts, oils, and duplicate parts for repairing all kinds of machines. In fact this establishment carries a full supply of everything pertaining to or needed for all the different kinds of machines, wholesale and retail. Its warerooms has lately been remodeled and refitted, and although occupying smaller space, is more convenient and cosy. M. A. Wilms, the proprietor, refers with pride to the unbroken record of this house for the past twelve years for successful push and honorable, straightforward dealing, and, judging from the past, has no fears for its future success, and good advice to all is call at Garrison's, where you can save your cash—the ladies are invited. Domestic and many other machines to select from—or write, and you will get reliable information.

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MOST PERFECT MADE

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VEGETABLE DEPILATORY

Hemorrhages, Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Strains & Bruises.

It is cooling, cleansing and healing.

Catarrh, is one of the effects of Cold in the Head, etc. "Sweet's Extract Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, when to be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract. Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat,

Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

Chapped Hands & Face.

Pond's Extract should be in every family this severe weather. It removes the soreness and roughness and softens and heals the skin promptly.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure. Sold Everywhere. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Fine Table Wines

From our Celebrated Orleanna Vineyard.

Grand Kanawha & Co

Producers of the Orleanna CHAMPAGNE. 630 Washington St. SAN FRANCISCO.

TUTT'S PILLS

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLDS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION, speedily and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, relieves the lungs, and expels the morbific matter. Beware of counterfeits. See that the signature of SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass., is on the wrapper. Sold by dealers generally.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

PILES. Symptoms—Moisture, intense itching and protruding tumors at first, afterwards developing into painful ulcers. Advice free. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents. Manufactured only by WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Cleveland, O. ITCHING PILES.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Another Day of Roll Calls and Motions to Adjourn.

CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

The Attendance Was Light, and the Resolution May Not Bind the Absentees—The Senate Passes the Panama Canal Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the house, immediately after the reading of the journal, the contest over the proposed change in rules, abolishing the call of states on suspension Mondays, was resumed; the pending question being on ordering the previous question, the clerk proceeded to call the roll. The vote resulted: Yeas 112, nays, 22; 29 less than a quorum.

A call of the house was ordered. The call developed the presence of 226 members.

A vote was again taken on ordering the previous question upon the resolution. Again a quorum faded away, the vote standing: Yeas 136 nays 15—twelve votes being still lacking to enable the house to proceed to business.

Reed moved a call of the house; so ordered.

Two hundred and twenty-six members once more responded to their names, and Blount moved to adjourn, but the democrats remained divided, and the motion was defeated—yeas 74, nays 138.

Then Anderson, of Kansas, entered a motion that when the house adjourned to-day, it be to meet Wednesday next, and the speaker entertained the motion, notwithstanding a point of order raised by Reed, that it was not in order.

No quorum appeared on the vote of the tellers, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion having been defeated, yeas 5, nays 174, Cheadle moved to adjourn. Lost: yeas 74, nays 125.

Anderson, of Iowa, then came forward to reinforce his namesake from Kansas with a filibustering motion for adjournment until Wednesday, which was promptly voted down; yeas 12, nays 155, and a motion by Blount to adjourn met with the fate of its predecessors.

Another roll call on a motion to adjourn until Thursday consumed the time until five o'clock, when, under the rules, the session ended by limitation.

The Andersons of Kansas and Iowa, with Cheadle of Indiana; Link of Minnesota, and Lehnbach of New Jersey, were the only republicans who voted with two-thirds of the democrats for adjournment. The other third of the democrats, consisting of special friends and advocates of the Oklahoma and Union Pacific funding bills, voted with an almost solid republican side against adjournment.

A democratic caucus was announced to be held at 7:30 P. M.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Only Fifty Members Were Present and There May Be a Bolt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—About fifty of the democratic members of the house met in caucus to-night to consider the question of how to get around the difficulty about the rules of the house which has obstructed legislation the past few days.

Bland of Missouri embodied his views in a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the resolution pending in the house should be defeated; but that on the first and third Mondays of each month no dilatory tactics should be resorted to in order to prevent the passage of the measures under a suspension of the rules.

After considerable discussion, Springer raised a point of order that no quorum was voting, and that less than a quorum could not bind democrats who were absent or who were present, and opposed the resolution.

Cox said he had never heard of a point of no quorum being raised in a caucus. After some further debate the resolution was adopted.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Panama Canal Resolutions Passed—Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The committee on public lands reported the bill to establish the Lincoln land district in New Mexico, which passed both houses last session, and failed to receive the president's signature before adjournment. The bill was passed.

The resolution heretofore offered by Stewart, to enquire whether there have been obstructions of mining operations in Nevada on account of prosecutions recommended by the commissioner of the general land office was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution reported from the committee on foreign affairs in relation to the Panama canal was taken up.

Gray arose to make some remarks, but was overwhelmed by a motion made by Edmunds, seconded by Hoar, that in consideration of that subject the doors be closed. The doors accordingly were closed, and the senate went into secret session.

The secret session continued till 5:40, when the doors were reopened. It was then found that the discussion had been carried on by Edmunds, Sherman, Morgan, Gray and Jones, of Arkansas, and that the joint resolution was adopted—yeas 49, nays 3—having been modified so as to read:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of European governments with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, or across Central America, and will regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States, and a menace to their welfare.

Section 2. That the president be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this expression of the views of the government of the United States to the governments of the countries of Europe.

The vote in detail is:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Faulkner,	Payne,
Allison,	Frye,	Platt,
Bate,	George,	Plumb,
Berry,	Gibson,	Pugh,
Brown,	Gorman,	Quay,
Chandler,	Hale,	Ransom,
Cockrell,	Hawley,	Saulsbury,
Coke,	Hoar,	Sawyer,
Colquitt,	Ingalls,	Sherman,
Culloin,	Jones, (Ark.)	Spooner,
Davis,	Jones, (Nev.)	Stewart,
Dawes,	Kitchell,	Teller,
Dolph,	Morgan,	Vest,
Edmunds,	Morrill,	Walthall,
Eustis,	Paddock,	Wilson, (Ia.)
Evarts,	Palmer,	Wilson, (Md.)—49.
Farwell,		

NAYS.

Blackburn, Hampton, Vance—3.

On motion of Allison, the existing order as to the vote on the tariff bill was extended for one day, in consequence of this day's session having been occupied by the Panama canal resolution, so that the vote on the tariff bill is to be taken on the 22d of January at 1 o'clock, adjourned.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Provisions of the Measure as Completed by the Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was completed to-day by the house committee on appropriations. It carries an aggregate appropriation of $22,807,996, being $6,721,481 less than the regular and special estimates, and $3,759,003 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. A number of limitations upon expenditures are proposed in the bill. Following the paragraphs making appropriations for public buildings are provisions forbidding the preparation or approval by the secretary of the treasury of plans for public buildings in advance of the appropriation for the same, or the approval of any plan involving greater expenditure for a building than the sum specified in the act making the appropriation. The United States is also to be freed from responsibility for the paying of grounds surrounding public buildings. Other provisions are also to the effect that no disbursements for sites will be made except

monoys actually handled by disbursing agents, and the government is to be relieved from legal expenses connected with the procurement of titles to sites.

Other items in the bill provide that the superintendent of the coast survey shall be appointed with the consent of the senate, and that no allowance for subsistence shall be made to naval officers attached to the coast survey.

In case of exceptional difficulty, the compensation for public land surveys may be increased to $18 per lineal mile, $15 for townships and $12 for section lines.

The expenditure of "silver profit funds" in the transportation of silver dollars from the mints or sub-treasuries to Washington is prohibited. The reason assigned is that it will cost $175,000 to transport $25,000,000 now at San Francisco to Washington, while a suitable vault can be constructed at the first named city for one-fifth of that sum.

Under the head of "Signal Service" the bill authorizes the issue of meteorological instruments of value not exceeding $15 to voluntary unpaid observers.

The accounts of United States marshals are required to be audited within six days after presentation.

The speaker of the present house is empowered to appoint a committee of members-elect of the next house to visit Alaska next summer and make an investigation concerning the necessity for a uniform code of laws for the government of the territory, for which purpose $2500 is appropriated.

Among the items of appropriation are the following: Congressional library building, $800,000; homes for volunteer soldiers, $1,995,866; construction of public buildings, $1,787,000; surveys of public lands, $205,000; public printing, $2,218,000, and quarantine service, $50,000.

An appropriation is made of $100,000 to complete the public building at Denver.

The bill provides that hereafter no plans shall be prepared for the construction of any public building till the site thereof is bought and paid for.

PACIFIC COAST INTERESTS.

Among the items of Pacific coast interest in the bill are the following: Survey of the coast of Oregon off shore, hydrographic, etc., $10,000; Washington territory, $5000; exploration of the waters of Alaska, etc., $10,000; for the Alaska boundary survey, $20,000.

The bill also provides for the appointment of a special committee of seven members elect of the Fifty-first congress by Speaker Carlisle, prior to the first Monday in December next, to investigate expenditures of money for the support of the government of Alaska; expenditures in the territory for educational purposes, and to establish a preliminary frontier line between the territory and British Columbia. The committee is also required to report concerning the resources of Alaska—what changes can be advantageously made in the laws of the territory, etc. The committee is invested with power to send a sub-committee to Alaska, to use government means of transportation, and to employ a clerk and stenographer, and its expenses are limited to $7500.

For the Pacific branch of the National Soldiers' home $80,000 are appropriated.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

A Number of Witnesses Deny the Accusations of Debauchery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Before the committee investigating the Alaskan charges to-day, Captain Abbey, of the revenue marine service, said he did not see anything to justify the accusation against employes of the Alaskan Company recently published.

Louis Kinamell, assistant treasury agent at the island of St. George, from May, 1882, to August, 1883, was questioned with reference to the correctness of an interview between himself and a correspondent of a New York paper, in Indianapolis, which reflected seriously on the officers of the Alaska Company and the employes on the seal island of St. George. Witness said the interview as published was perverted; that some things had been put in his mouth that he never uttered. He had never heard of any case of rape on the island, nor did he know of any unusual amount of debauchery there.

Mr. G. B. Tingle, general treasury agent to the seal islands, said he could state positively, from years of experience upon the island, that the published stories, from whatever source, were absolutely false. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The inquiry into the alleged outrages on the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the operations of the Alaska Commercial Company on these islands, was resumed by the house committee on fisheries this morning. The first witness called was Captain Shepherd, of the revenue marine service, who made a cruise in Alaskan waters during the seasons of 1887 and 1888. He never heard of any of the reported outrages, and was never asked to protect anyone.

Commander Nichols, stationed at San Francisco, was in Alaskan waters last summer in the interests of the coast survey. He said he saw nothing in the treatment of the natives that would lead to adverse criticism.

Capt. Abbey thought the government should establish a detail of soldiers at Onnalaska to receive prisoners committed for illegal sealing, etc. Now the cutters have to land prisoners at Sitka, a three weeks' journey to and from the sealing grounds.

THE SCOTT EXCLUSION ACT.

Its Constitutionality to be Decided by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A motion was made in the supreme court of the United States to-day by ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, to advance for argument the case of Chae Chan Ping, appellant, versus the United States. The appellant is a Chinese laborer who departed from the United States for China June 2, 1887, first having secured a return certificate from the collector of San Francisco, as required by law. He returned to the United States Oct. 7, 1888, but permission to land was refused on the ground that the return certificates had been declared void by the Scott Chinese exclusion act of Oct. 1, 1888. Chae Chan Ping then sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court, which was refused, and an appeal was taken to this court. It is contended on his behalf that the Scott act, declaring the return certificates void, was unconstitutional, and an abrogation of vested rights. It is sought to have the case advanced for hearing on the ground that the case is one of great importance, involving thousands of certificates, many of the holders of which have considerable property interests in the United States, and that delay in the determination of the case would result in great injury to persons affected.

THE NAVY.

Three Vessels Now Ready To Be Dispatched to Foreign Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The secretary of state has received cable advices from Auckland, confirming the news in the dispatches from Berlin last night concerning a battle in Samoa between the German forces and Mataafa's army, in which many were killed and wounded. He refuses, however, to give any details to the press.

It is said at the navy department that no more vessels have been ordered to Samoa, but that there are three that could be sent there if necessary. One of these, the Trenton, is now at Panama, and the other two are the Vandalia and the Mohican, now fitting out at San Francisco. It is hardly likely, however, that any of these vessels could reach Samoa in time to be of any assistance to the Nipsic in the present crisis.

The U. S. S. Adams, now being refitted at the New York navy yard, will probably be ordered to Port-au-Prince to relieve the Galena, as it is deemed prudent.

BOUND FOR HAITI.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 7.—The steamer Gaspee, for Hayti, passed out this morning.

Most Absolute Portland Contrasts:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—General Harrison is appointed to have said: "Mr. Secretary, I would not appoint a [illegible] from the [illegible] to the [illegible] that the [illegible] to the [illegible] Ground [illegible] for the [illegible]

SWIFT-WINGED JUSTICE

A Terrible Crime Followed By a Speedy Lynching.

FOUR DEATHS CAUSED BY REVENGE.

A Bohemian Near Seattle Wreaks His Enemy's House With Giant Powder, Killing Three of the Inmates and is Hanged By a Mob.

SEATTLE, Jan. 7.—Alfred Schaffer, a Bohemian, fired a heavy charge of giant powder under the house of George Bodala, at Gilman, thirty miles east of Seattle, at 4:30 this morning, instantly killing John and Michael Scherrick and Anna, the nine-year-old child of Bodala, and badly wounding Bodala, his wife and little son and another daughter.

Last spring Bodala caused the arrest of Schaffer on a charge of criminal assault upon his wife. Schaffer was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment in the county jail, and when he was released he made such serious threats against the life of Bodala that he was again arrested and incarcerated in jail for ninety days.

Since he was again released and returned to Gilman he has lost no opportunity, of attempting to injure Bodala, who naturally began to fear greatly for his personal safety, and made arrangements to remove to San Francisco.

On Christmas night an attempt was made to blow up Bodala's house with giant powder, but it failed.

Bodala got the two Scherrick brothers to stop with him and was to leave this morning for San Francisco. At 4:30, however, Schaffer fired the giant powder and entirely demolished the house. The two Scherricks and the little girl were instantly killed.

Bodala was brought to Providence hospital to-day and is in a very bad condition. The other three will probably recover.

THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

Schaffer was found by the people of Gilman at his own house after the explosion, every indication pointing to him as the perpetrator of the deed. He was placed under arrest and later in the afternoon upon the arrival of the sheriff he was turned over to that officer.

This afternoon while the sheriff was at dinner a crowd of a hundred broke open the door of the house where Schaffer was confined, took him to a tree opposite the railroad depot and strung him up, first trying to make him confess. He refused, and was hanged up. After thirty seconds he was taken down again and given another chance to confess. Still declining, he was again elevated and cut down for the second time, after forty-five seconds. He was then very weak and efforts to make him divulge being still fruitless he was hanged for the third and last time.

No effort at concealment was made by the mob, nor have any arrests been made. Gilman is but seven miles from Newcastle, the scene of Friday's riot, and Schaffer doubtless expected to fasten the blame of the explosion on the Newcastle miners.

WORSE THAN FIRST REPORTED.

Advices from Gilman to-night are to the effect that the only survivor of the explosion will be an 18-months-old child. Those killed and fatally wounded will accordingly be: George Bodala, Mrs. Bodala, Anna Bodala, John Bodala, George Sherrick, Michael Sherrick. Bodala, however, is here and may recover.

TRACK-LAYING AT WALLA WALLA.

The People Delighted With Their Prospects as a Railroad Center.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 7.—To-day has been a quasi holiday. Early this morning the entire force of the O. & W. T. railroad commenced the extension of the track from where it has been for a couple of weeks, and hurriedly crossed the intervening space to Spokane street; thence down to and crossing Rose diagonally to the square opposite, thence continuing down the same direction, and crossing Main, turning east and crossing the flat, arrowhead lot, and up a narrow street to the open ground in front of the Dr. Barker and Green residences, where it now is. The three or four small houses and sheds along the line disappeared as by magic.

All day great crowds of people watched the proceedings anxiously and pleasurably, darkness alone dispersing them.

This afternoon the public schools were dismissed and the teachers came down the track in wagons to see the work. The children were wild with delight. The tracklaying machinery was watched with intense interest by young and old. There is great rejoicing to-night over the advent of the road and the present status.

F. F. Wamsley, for a long time train dispatcher of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company at this station, has resigned, to accept the chief clerkship of the Oregon & Washington Territory traffic manager's office here.

The Board of Trade this afternoon appointed a large and influential committee to assist in raising the additional subsidy of $50,000 for the Oregon & Washington Territory system extension. They placed the old subsidy notes in the bank for collection, many of which were paid at once in advance of time.

Sunday, floating ice carried away the temporary Oregon Railway & Navigation bridge across Snake river. The passengers and freights were quickly transferred, without interruption, by boats.

The snow is gone, and the air is warm and balmy.

FROM TACOMA.

Resignation of J. M. Buckley—His Private Interests Require His Time.

TACOMA, W. T., Jan. 7.—J. M. Buckley, assistant general manager of the Northern Pacific, has resigned his position to devote his whole time to private business. Vice-President Prescott says the resignation was not called for. There was no dissatisfaction with Buckley's management, but his private business had grown too large to allow time to attend to them and to the company's interests, too. The resignation was sent Friday and has not yet reached St. Paul, so no successor has yet been named. When Buckley left for California on account of ill health six weeks or two months ago a rumor was current that his resignation would follow immediately on his return. Buckley has been a railroad man since 1856, when he began as a grader, afterwards working as brakeman, conductor, fireman, engineer, roadmaster and superintendent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation till his present position.

President Gokey has been detained in New York and will not arrive till the 15th, when the deal about the Canfield road will be consummated.

Burglars have been busy in the city. Saturday night they entered the residence of J. B. Mainlock, on G street, by the pantry window, chloroformed the inmates and stole Mainlock's pantaloons, took $51 in cash and a check for $27 50 and left. The pantaloons were found in an outhouse. Last night they entered the flouring mill of Watson, Olds & Company, blew open the safe but scared no booty, as Olds removed all the money home on Saturday. Chief of Police Thompson [illegible] Ground [illegible]

road between Tacoma and Puyallup; will be running six days trains every hour.

Philip D. Rice is recovering from his late severe illness.

S. B. Pettingill and wife have returned to the city from their trip to the Hot Springs.

Judge Galusha A. Parsons, of Seattle, is in the city on his way to his former home in Iowa.

A. Weinberg has returned from his trip to Southern California in much improved health.

Colonel C. P. Ferry, of this city, is in Paris, France, on his tour around the world which is to last two years.

Byron Barlow and wife, and Mrs. Edward S. Barlow have gone to San Francisco and will be absent several months.

Fred Walker, of the late firm of Price & Walker, is going to Southern California and will bring a bride with him on his return.

H. T. Davies, superintendent of the Carbonado mines, has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., and will remain there about three weeks.

W. S. Bowen, of the Fox Island brickworks, who was badly injured by the explosion of the steamer Susie is rapidly recovering.

Thomas H. Elliott, formerly the popular chief clerk of the Tacoma, has been appointed postmaster at Wilkeson where he is engaged in business.

The Tacoma Guards are getting in fine trim for the celebrating of Washington's birthday and hope to celebrate the birth of the state of Washington at the same time.

Colonel John T. Corish, of St. Louis, Mo., who accompanied Major Bittenger to this city a few weeks ago, has decided to return to this city and engage in important business enterprises.

W. C. Garretson, of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Garretson, Woodruff, Pratt & Co., has left New York with his family for this city, where he will take up his permanent residence.

Colonel Will S. Visscher, formerly of the *Rocky Mountain News*, and a well-known contributor to the *Arkansaw Traveler*, *Detroit Free Press* and other papers, has accepted the position as editor on the *Daily Globe*.

FROM VICTORIA.

The Situation at the Wellington Mines—The Quarantined Steamer.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 7.—A dispatch received here from Nanaimo states that the Wellington miners are regarded as dismissed, but those who are willing to work can begin on Thursday, and they will be accepted. All others will have to leave. The greatest part of them are ready to resume their work, with the exception of a few agitators. Public opinion is greatly in favor of Mr. Dunsmuir.

The steamer Premier is anchored on the quarantine grounds near Esquimalt. The Vancouver health officer, Dr. Beckingsale, remained aboard till the vessel arrived here, and the health officer here ordered that he remain there until the quarantine is raised. The case is a light one.

James Seymour, an old Cariboolite, burst a blood vessel in the Omineca saloon to-night and died.

A Wisconsin lumber firm is applying for extensive timber leases from the government, and also purchasing large tracts of timber lands. It is understood that mills on a large scale will be erected on the island, about fifty miles north of this city.

A DISHONEST PIANO DEALER.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 7.—H. Peters, a piano dealer, has been absent for a couple of weeks, and Saturday the sheriff took charge of the remainder of his effects, which will not amount to a thousand dollars. Victoria parties loaned $11,000 on a chattel mortgage, and Peters left for the mainland to sell pianos. He did a rushing business, and pianos were shipped to Vancouver. Peters received them and reshipped to Puget sound, and now is reported to be doing business in Seattle. He owes other sums aggregating several thousand dollars.

FROM OLYMPIA.

A Vessel Ashore—Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan. 7.—A telephone dispatch to-day from Hoquiam reported the Emma Claudina ashore on Humptulip spit, inside the harbor. She arrived at Hoquiam on Saturday, and anchored near the red buoy, but her chain parted and she drifted on to the spit at high tide. Her shoe is gone but no other damage is apparent. Tugboats are at hand, and it was expected she could be worked off on the next tide.

Among additional arrivals to attend supreme court are: Chief Justice Burke, Judges Frank Allyn and E. B. Nash, United States Marshal L. J. Hamilton, U. S. Attorney W. H. White, Messrs. John Arthur, William Clark, J. G. Kenyon, A. H. Harford, Edward Evans, W. R. Andrews, J. O. Haines, J. M. Ashton, J. H. Mitchell, jr., A. P. Curry and W. H. Gorham.

The supreme court convened this morning, a full bench being present. A committee of the bar were appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Chief Justices Jones and Boyle. A recess was taken till 2 o'clock, at which time the committee made a report, which was adopted, and the court then adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Sneak thieves broke into several places of business last evening and emptied the money tills, but the amount taken was extremely light.

YAMHILL NEWS ITEMS.

McMinnville Now the County Seat—A Creamery To Be Started.

MCMINNVILLE, Jan. 7.—McMinnville is now the county seat of Yamhill county. Probably no county seat war in the country was ever carried on with less bitterness or acquiesced in with better grace than by the people of this county. It speaks well for the common sense of our county especially when we hear so frequently of the use of Winchester rifles to settle such questions in other states.

A representative of a Chicago firm has been here for a week, trying to raise a subscription to establish a creamery here. Seventy-five hundred dollars is wanted and is about all subscribed.

A case of smallpox has developed at Amity.

George Alberts was sent to the insane asylum from here to-day.

ASTORIA & SOUTH COAST R. R.

The Citizens of Albany Will Help Construct The Line.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 7.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held this evening for the purpose of organizing a company to cooperate with the Astoria and South Coast Railway Company to construct a railroad line from Astoria to Albany. A committee was appointed to draw up articles of incorporation and submit the same at a meeting to be called by the chairman of the meeting, S. E. Young. The most influential and wealthy citizens of the city were present and expressed themselves heartily in favor of aiding in the construction of the proposed line, which would connect with the Oregon Pacific at the bridge across the Willamette at this city, thus avoiding the expense of constructing a bridge across the river.

THE READY REVOLVER.

A Man From Portland Shoots Another—A Shot at Burglars.

CHEHALIS, W. T., Jan. 7.—Thomas Toegher, from Portland, shot James Smith, on the train near Chehalis, Saturday night, in the face, the ball coming out at the back of the neck. Toegher was arrested at Tacoma and brought here to-day, and held for trial.

John Miles, at Claquato, was awakened Saturday night by the noise of something heavy falling. He went in the store, and saw a window smashed and two men running. He fired a pistol, but with no effect. Afterwards he found a lot of blankets, tools [illegible] Blacksmith shop, which the thieves had intended to use to break open safes, and they were scared away before they could do anything.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MURCHISON'S IDENTITY.

The Mystery Cleared at Last by a Frank Avowal.

GEORGE OSGOODBY IS HIS NAME

Of English Descent, but a Hater of the British Government—How the Letter Was Written and Given to the World.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7.—The mystery as to the real name of Murchison, the now famous Pomona correspondent of Lord Sackville, was cleared away to-day and the announcement made, on authority of those who have been in the secret from the first, that George Osgoodby, of Pomona, was the author of the Murchison letter. Osgoodby is a native of New York, and 34 years of age. His father is an Englishman by birth, and resides in Pomona, as does also a brother. Murchison is a family name, and is attached to that of Osgoodby by marriage.

Mr. Osgoodby is a fruit-grower, and the owner of some $20,000 worth of property. He has been a teacher, and appears to be an extensive reader and close student, especially of political affairs. From frequent expressions it has been ascertained that he has a strong antipathy to the English government, and all the evidence goes to show that he himself conceived the design of writing to Lord Sackville and other statesmen for the purpose of eliciting their opinions on American politics, for the benefit and use of the republican party.

WRITTEN ON HIS KITCHEN TABLE.

His famous letter to West, he says, was written upon his kitchen table, in the presence of his wife and brother. He took the draft down town, and meeting Francis G. Haley, an acquaintance, told him of his scheme, and allowed Haley to take a copy of the draft. Osgoodby then made a clean copy of the letter, which he mailed to the British minister.

This was on the 4th of September, and the minister's reply was received at Pomona on the 30th of the same month. It was thirty days, however, before Osgoodby offered to make the correspondence public, and even in the early stage of the affair seemed to have a conception of the magnitude, exhibiting alarm over possible consequence to himself.

However, after a conference with a few confidential friends in Pomona, including his attorney, P. C. Toner and W. A. Bell, he determined to make the letters public, and on the 19th of October they were brought to Los Angeles by Bell.

WHY THE SECRET WAS DISCLOSED.

It was only by the forcing hand of a party in the secret of Murchison's identity that his name was disclosed. It was intended by Gerald Fitzgerald and his fellow-sharers of the secret to keep the Murchison spectre under until inauguration day. On New Year's day an authoritative letter from Henry Gage and Judge Fitzgerald was sent to President-elect Harrison, giving Murchison's true name with a charge of fraud. Mr. Gage's letter was brought about by the attempt of a Pomona man, who wanted a position, to pass himself off on Mr. Harrison as the simon-pure Murchison and demanding recognition by the giving of a plum from the office pudding for his services. The real author, in hearing of this, at once put himself in communication with the future president and in order to make assurance doubly sure, after explaining all the circumstances leading up to and attendant upon the publication of Sackville West's letter, fortified himself by endorsements from Pomona residents whom he had to let into the secret.

The letters were placed in the hands of Judge W. P. Fitzgerald, member of the republican state central executive committee, Henry T. Gage, late delegate to the republican national convention, and Col. H. G. Otis, editor of the *Times*, and these three decided to publish the letters, without referring them to any committees, state or national, or to any other persons, as the campaign was then far advanced, and further delay was deemed impolitic. They accordingly appeared the 21st of October in the Los Angeles *Times*, and soon found their way to journals in New York.

Osgoodby thinks he deserves credit for his political achievement.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats in Control of Both Houses —The Members Sworn In.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 7.—The state legislature convened at noon to-day. After swearing in the new members, both houses adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The democrats this session control both houses of the legislature.

In the senate to-day President Stephen M. White called the senate to order at noon, and referred to the death of Governor Bartlett as his reason for being in the place of lieutenant-governor. He proceeded to read an eloquent eulogy upon the late Governor Bartlett, in which a biographic sketch of his life was given, praising his honesty, integrity and statesmanship. A tribute was also paid to the memory of the late Senator Chandler.

The roll call showed all the members present, and the twenty-one newly elected senators were sworn in.

On motion of Jones, of Butte, adjournment was taken till to-morrow at 11 A. M., out of respect to the memory of Bartlett and Chandler.

The assembly was called to order at noon. The members were sworn in, and adjournment taken till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The democrats immediately went into caucus, with good prospects of a hot fight between Horne and Storke for the speakership.

The republican assemblymen will hold a caucus to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ONE OF THE BANK'S WRECKERS.

Arrest of a Man Who is Charged With Crooked Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Decker C. Wickham, recently doing business under the title of the Lock Spring Mattress Company, was arrested this evening on a complaint sworn out by Cashier Ramsden, of the suspended California National bank, who charges that Wickham has defrauded that institution out of nearly $3000 at various times by means of forged papers, and that when he failed in November the bank was creditor to the amount of nearly $40,000, less than 50 per cent. of which can be recovered from his assets.

It was the investigation of Wickham's irregularities which, it is stated, led to the discoveries which closed the doors of the bank a short time ago. The particular offence with which he is charged, is forging a bill of three months acceptance of $311 signed in the name of F. H. Wilt, of Fresno, dated May 24, 1888. The paper was cashed by the bank, but investigation showed there was no F. H. Wilt, at Fresno, though a furniture dealer of that name resided at Visalia.

FROM SEATTLE.

The Alleged Newcastle Murder, Released on Bail—Local Notes.

SEATTLE, Jan. 7.—Howell Jones, arrested for the murder of Wm. Rusten in last Friday's riot at Newcastle, was to-day released on $5000 bail. His bondsman is Griffith Davies, a well-known Seattle merchant. The examination will take place next Monday. The examination of the rioters is set for to-morrow.

Clarence Sheldon and Alex Cosigne, arrested for setting fire to the Good Luck Lodging House yesterday, were to-day bound over in bonds of twenty-five hundred each. Thomas Bulline was held in five hundred as a witness.

Mason & Cone, arrested for opium smuggling, were to-day discharged. Cone was re-arrested on a charge by one James Grant, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Robert Lee Bowen, a well-known young man of this city, was found dead in bed at his boarding place yesterday morning. The cause was neuralgia of the heart.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Proposed New Building Is Now a Certainty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—At the annual meeting this afternoon of the Young Men's Christian Association, news that the proposed new association building is assured was announced. A building site at the northeast corner of Ellis and Mason streets is to be purchased for $155,000, and the new building complete will cost over $400,000. The proposed site faces 137.6 feet on Mason street and 137.6 feet on Ellis. The association property on Sutter street will be sold for about $250,000. The new building will be one of the most complete and magnificent Young Men's Christian Association buildings in the United States. Although no special effort has been made to secure subscriptions to the new building fund $12,000 have already been pledged.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of $380 on hand. During the past year 150,000 persons have visited the rooms. The membership is nearly 1000. The gymnasium has been refitted and the attendance during the past year has been larger than ever before.

The following facts were culled from various reports: Situations secured for young men, 385; pupils enrolled in educational department, 400; religious meetings held weekly, 17.

The young men's meeting Sunday afternoon is reported to have been the largest ever held in this county.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco Railroad Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—There is a very general belief among railroad men here that W. T. Allen will be made general traffic agent for this coast for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, vice Charles E. Fairbanks, deceased.

The local passenger agency of the Union Pacific Company was to-day formally turned over to the newly appointed agent, J. B. Kirkland. Kirkland will not take a very active direction of the office until February 1. He will make several changes in the personnel of the office. For ten years Kirkland has been an efficient Pacific coast passenger agent of the Pennsylvania system, and has been in the service of the road fifteen years. He will take with him to the Union Pacific Henry Frodsham, his present city agent, and H. H. Burke, of the Chicago & Alton. W. G. Holcomb, at present in the Union Pacific, will be retained, for a while at least.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania system, will arrive in this city Thursday next, to appoint a Pacific coast agent to succeed Kirkland.

The Career of Klein.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 7.—Klein, the person named in last night's dispatch from Berlin as having created such devastation amongst the German naval forces at Samoa, is J. C. Klein, well-known both in this city and Chicago as a newspaper man. Klein first appeared in San Francisco, about eight years ago and was employed for a time on one paper here. He next turned up in Chicago, and in 1885 and 1886, worked as a reporter on both the *Tribune* and *Herald* of that city. About a year ago he returned to San Francisco, and was employed on the *Examiner*.

A few months ago he made arrangements with the associated press and one or two special papers to go to Samoa and write a series of letters there, descriptive of the islands and the people. His accounts of the recent fights between the armies of Mataafa and Tamasese, the rival kings of Samoa, have been published here and in Portland.

Three Men Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The steamer City of Pueblo arrived to-day from San Diego and way ports with a large cargo and quite a number of passengers. On the way up she spoke the steamer Yaquina, which left here on Saturday for the South. On Sunday the Yaquina arrived at Rock Port on the San Luis Obispo coast. This place being an outside point, it was necessary to land her passengers in a small boat. There was a heavy surf rolling, and the small boat was capsized and three men were drowned. One was a passenger named Meyer and the other two were sailors named Donaldson and Samuelson.

The Murderer of Joseph Hayes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The charge of murder against John Langford, accused of killing Joseph Hayes in the Bank Exchange saloon, was dismissed this morning by Police Judge Rix, as the prisoner was indicted last Friday by the grand jury. A bench warrant issued on the indictment was served on Langford, and he was removed from the city prison "tanks" to the county jail.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Bark Oakland, Port Madison. Departed—Steam whaler Pharos, for sealing cruise.

Arrived—Bark Nellie May, Port Madison; barkentine Kath Sudden, Gray's harbor; brig W. H. Mayer and bark Don Nicolas, Departure bay; ship Oriental, Tacoma.

Death of a Banker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Frederick G. Smith, one of the best known and most popular bank officials in the state, died to-day at Paso Robles of cancer of the stomach. Smith was for the past fifteen years paying teller of the Bank of California.

The New Officials Sworn In.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 7.—All the city officials who were elected at the general election last November, took the oath of office and assumed their duties to-day. Mayor Pond, delivered a long address on the needs of the city.

A DOZEN SMILES.

"Decline of Alcohol" heads an article in a temperance column. We'll bet it wasn't the free lunch fiend who declined it.—*Danville Breeze.*

"The charge on your fire insurance policy covering your hotel is $60, sir." "But, Mr. Agent, the hotel is fireproof." "Oh! Why didn't you say so at first? The charge is $100, sir."—*Time.*

Many a young man who succeeds in making a splendid matrimonial match shows what a pure stroke of luck it was when he comes to match trimming for his wife.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Twillingham—What are you going to swear off on this year, my boy? Winelooker—I've thought it all over and concluded that giving up swearing off is the only thing I can keep with any certainty?—*Time.*

Gus—So your brother is married. Is his wife pretty? George—No. "A domestic, lovable little darling, perhaps?" "No-o; she is what is called a 'superior woman.'" "O! Poor devil!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Theatrical hotel proprietor (fuming)—Well, sir, did you seize the wardrobe of the Fairy Queen burlesque company, as I directed? Constable—Yes, sir. Got it all! "Where is it?" "In my pocket."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Small girl graduate—O, Cicely, dear, I'm so tired. These monsters of men do bother me so. I thought I would come over in this quiet corner and sit with you for awhile. Cicely (who won three prizes, coldly)—Thanks, dear.—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Terwilliger—Look at this lovely ruching, my dear. I paid only 35 cents for it at Draper's. Mrs. Luxedo—Why, I got some just like it there at 25 cents, right off the roll. Mrs. Terwilliger—Ah, that explains it. I got mine at the bargain counter.—*Time.*

He (at a party)—You are not looking quite your usual self this evening, Miss Van Zandt! She—No, I am not feeling at all well. I was at the cooking school this afternoon, and was compelled to eat some angel food made by that odious Miss Larrabee.—*Epoch.*

Jones (home rather late after a night at the club)—By Jove, my dear, I can't find my watch. Must have left it in my other vest at the office. Do you know where it is? Mrs. Jones (with forced calmness)—How should I know, George? I'm no pawnbroker.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

Dullard—So old man Richly is dead at last, Brightly—I wonder he lived so long, with all the doctors. Why, Dr. Scalpel had a hack at him, Dr. Piller had a back at him, and a dozen others. Dullard—And now the undertaker has him. Brightly—Yes, by gum! and he's the worst. He got seven backs and a hearse at him.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Smith—What has come over Robinson of late? He's the gumiest looking man I ever saw. Brown—O, Robinson is an eccentric sort of a chap and moody, and besides his wife died a couple of weeks ago. Smith (a married man)—Well, that ought not to break him all up; he looks absolutely wretched! Brown—I know he does, but didn't I tell you he is eccentric?—*Epoch.*

COMING DRAMATIC ATTRACTIONS.

Lew Johnson's Colored minstrels to-night and to-morrow night at the New Park theater.

Atkinson's Comedy Company which appeared in Portland several seasons ago will reappear Thursday evening for three nights and Saturday matinee in "Peck's Bad Boy." Mr. J. J. Williams the original "bad boy" heads the company.

John, Jack and Annie Firman, well and favorably known in Portland years ago, will make their reappearance here next week, surrounded by a company of professional people in several new productions.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH

An Attorney's Reply to a Judge's Remarks.

ALL ABOUT THE ARBEITER BUND.

The Judge Responds Sharply, But in Dignified Language, Reminding the Attorney That the Court Knew Its Duties and the Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—During the arguments in Judge Tuley's court to-day in the matter of the application of the anarchists for an injunction to prevent the police from breaking up public meetings of the so-called Arbeiter Bund, the proceedings were enlivened by a warm speech made by Attorney Knight, assistant corporation counsel.

Judge Tuley had been putting some hypothetical cases, and asking some questions that seemed to indicate that he favored giving the Arbeiter Bund a chance. After considerable discussion the judge finally said:

"I know as well as anyone that a tight rein must be drawn on violence, and that disorder must be held with an iron hand; but I know fully as well that the police must not be allowed to overstep the limits of reason and law. The police are apt to grow in a belief that they are not the guardians of the peace, but autocrats, and that their power is unlimited."

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Knight, arose and said: "That may be; but if the police do exceed the bounds of their authority, they are answerable to the court. But your honor is falling into the same rut that the master in chancery tumbled into. You are saying, in effect, 'I believe what these anarchists say when they aver that they are assembling for peaceable purposes, and I do not believe what the police say when they aver that these people are meeting for unlawful purposes.' More important to the people of this state and city than interference with the meetings of a few rabid anarchists is the principle that no court shall interfere with the executive administration of affairs by the city government. In this matter the executive says: 'I believe these men are criminals, doing or seeking to do, as did Spies and Parsons.' Believing this, the mayor puts up the bar against these men as so many rattlesnakes who prevent millions of dollars from coming to the city in the way of capital. Not content with a colored a course of court waiting until blood is spilled, as was done under Harrison's administration, but of suppressing anarchist plots in their bud. You dare not, unless you usurp the powers of the executive, grant this injunction. You will not say: 'I, as chancellor, let these rattlesnakes hatch their eggs of devilish anarchy.' It makes a patriot's blood boil, that these criminals from foreign lands should first plot to destroy the law and then seek its protection. I believe your honor has too much respect for decency, good order and the dignity of the executive of this great city to grant such an injunction."

THE JUDGE'S RESPONSE.

Judge Tuley had listened to this speech quietly, though several times the color came and went in his face. When Knight had finished the judge said:

"The remarks of the counsel are intemperate for a legal argument. Public opinion never has and never will determine the law as laid down from this bench. If people come to this country, the veriest criminals Europe or any other country ever produced, and whether they are foreigners or natives, they have equal rights in protection from imposition and in the protection which the law affords. There is no danger that this court will exceed its jurisdiction. It may be that it is much more important that free speech and the right of peaceful assembly shall not be trampled into the dust, than that police force should be perpetuated in a power which appears to be extreme and autocratic. Let the court stand adjourned until to-morrow morning."

THE ELECTRIC SUGAR CONTRAIT.

A Document That Shows How Simple-Minded Were Friend's Dupes.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Friend and the Howards are still in the city, under orders from their attorneys not to be seen before 6 o'clock this evening.

The terms of the contract between the Friend's and the Electric Sugar Company are made public. It was executed November 20, 1884. By its terms Friend and wife covenant with the Electric Sugar Refining Company; said Friends having invented a process for refining different grades of sugar at prices far below the market value, making 90 per cent. of pure sugar, with a loss in weight of not over 5 per cent. There is nothing in the contract stating that raw sugar shall be used. The entire contract is based upon a secret process. The company absolutely bound itself in no way to attempt to find out what the secret was, and any attempt on the part of the company or their employes, agents or lawyers to find out the secret, forfeited all rights and any stock they held.

On the contract are endorsements of ten payments, aggregating $100,000, made between June 30 and November 17th, 1884. The wonder of the whole matter is that anyone should have paid any money on a contract so thoroughly one sided.

The property of the Howards was mortgaged Saturday and to-day.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The *Evening Sun* says facts in the Electric sugar swindle constantly coming out add to its mystery. It declares that the company's first president, R. N. Woodworth, misappropriated a large amount of the company's funds, and was forced to resign; that W. H. Cotterill, who succeeded him, managed to get rid of all his stock at the highest figures, and significantly says: "It now appears that in 1876 one William Henry Cotterill decamped from New York with over $40,000, entrusted to him by clients for investment, and Cotterill was unable to return to this country until after the death of his swindled clients."

GENERAL HARRISON.

His Callers Include the President of the Drummers' Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Among the callers at General Harrison's residence to-day was M. J. Pickering, of Philadelphia, president of the Commercial Travelers' National Protective Association. It is stated that President Pickering is determined to spare no effort in the prosecution of the movement to induce the next congress to so amend the interstate commerce law as to add an additional exception from the operations of the law, permitting the granting of concessions by railroad companies to commercial travelers.

Cabinet speculation, for the time being, is on the wane until some new straw is caught flying, indicating a change in the wind.

There was a full attendance at the regular meeting of the Indianapolis Ministerial Association to-day. It had been expected that something would be said about the presidential inaugural ball, but the subject was very lightly touched upon. Dr. Lucas read the paper of the day, in which, referring to the inaugural ball, he said: "Those who favor the ball ought not to say those who oppose it are Puritanical; neither ought those who oppose the ball to say the other is seeking popularity with the world; let charity characterize us in all this go."

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL HARRISON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the Indianapolis Literary Club to-night, a memorial was presented to General Harrison, who has long been a member of the club, expressing their appreciation of the honor conferred on the members of their club in his election, and tendering every assurance of their personal regard and good wishes. General Harrison expressed warm thanks for the kindly words addressed to him. Among the signers of the memorial, as members of the club, are many prominent judges, lawyers and politicians of Indiana.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

An Address to Ministers and Church-Going People.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The committee of clergymen of several denominations who have been, for some time, assisting the executive committee of the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, have prepared an address, which will be sent to ministers and churches throughout the country. The address concludes: "On the morning of April 30, 1789, the bells at 9 o'clock summoned the people to the churches to implore the blessing of heaven on the Nation and its chosen president, so universal was the religious sense of the importance of the occasion. We respectfully and earnestly request of fellow-citizens of every name, race and creed of this city, and throughout the entire country, following the example of our fathers, to meet in their respective places of worship at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 30, 1889, and hold such religious services of thanksgiving and praise as may seem suitable, in view of what God has done for us and our land during the century which has elapsed since George Washington took the chair of state. Religion and patriotism have been united among us as a people from the very beginning. May they so continue forever."

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN.

They Will Fight Near New Orleans on July 7.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—It is arranged that the Kilrain-Sullivan fight will be for $10,000, and the championship belt held by Kilrain, to take place on the seventh of July next, near New Orleans, a deposit of $5000 to be made with the New York *Clipper* April 15th, when the final stakes holder and referee will be chosen. Such is the result of the conference so far. The articles will probably be signed on the train to-night.

THE ARTICLES SIGNED.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—The articles were signed in blank by Kilrain and, after being filled up to suit Sullivan, were signed by him. The fight is to take place on the 8th of July, instead of the 7th, within 100 miles of New Orleans.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A Dentist Kills His Wife and Then Turns the Weapon on Himself.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 7.—Dr. H. J. Myer, the oldest dentist of the town, shot and killed his wife this morning, and then committed suicide with the same weapon. The deed was evidently a premeditated double suicide. The wife had been an invalid for a number of years, and suffered from an incurable disease. The doctor had a large practice, and all the money he made was spent in attempts to obtain relief for his wife from her malady. They had no children. A letter was found in the pocket of the doctor, addressed to friends, in which he said his wife's health and trouble with relatives had prompted him to end their existence, and that his wife was perfectly willing to die.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

The Tragedian Suffering From a Tumor on the Neck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Lawrence Barrett's health is said to be very poor of late, on account of a rising of some kind on his neck, and he may have to be laid off the first week of his present engagement. His ailment has caused a swelling of the neck, and it is only by the exercise of great artistic tact that he prevents the deformity from interfering with the appearance of his dramatic characters. The nature of the growth is glandular and beyond much question it is a tumor. It has steadily enlarged, until now it is a striking disfigurement. The best understanding is that Barrett will submit to a surgical operation, and that upon the outcome of that will depend his continuance or retirement from the stage.

ONLY A BIG SCARE.

A Reported Disaster Dwindles to a Trifling Accident.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—It is reported late to-night that a passenger train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, which left here early last evening, had collided, head on, with a freight train near Wheatsheaf, Ill., and that several were killed and others injured. Every effort is being made to obtain definite information in regard to the accident, and it will be sent as soon as possible.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., dated at 2:40, says: The wreck was slight. Two cars were derailed, and the passengers were shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

KILLED SEVEN MEN.

Sentence at St. Petersburg of a Sailor Driven Insane by Abuse.

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Failure at Covington.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—The Keeper Milling Company, of Covington, Ky., assigned today; assets, $75,000 to $100,000; liabilities, estimated at $100,000 to $150,000.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

An Explanation of the Union Pacific Survey.

TWO NEW LINES FOR THIS COAST.

Terms of the Agreement Under Which the Burlington Strike Was Settled.—The Black List Will be Abolished.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A local paper says the engineers of the Union Pacific are making preliminary surveys for the extension of the line from Odgen west to the Pacific coast. They have prepared reports on the advantages of both the Fredonia and Beckwith passes through the Sierra Nevada mountains, the former being the more favorable. The surveyors, instead of following the usual course through Fredonia pass from Mountain Meadows, turned more to the west and around to Bridge creek. On this route the country is comparatively level and well improved. It opens up a new country, and does not parall the Central Pacific line. It continues to the Madeline plains, and then turns northward to the south fork of Pitt river, in the southern part of Modoc county, California. From this point the route will be down the valley to Alturas, whence one spur will run north to Oregon and another southward to the northern end of the Sacramento valley. It is the intention of the company to complete the line to San Francisco.

THE C. B. & Q. PLEDGE.

The Blacklist Will Be Suspended, but Present Employes Will Not Be Discharged.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The following is self-explanatory:

BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1889.

To Henry B. Stone, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, Chicago.—I did not telegraph yesterday, as you requested, because it seemed important, under the circumstances, since we have been asked by the engineers to say what our position is, that it should be done with the authority of the whole executive committee.

The company will not follow up the blacklist, nor in any manner attempt to proscribe those who were concerned in the strike, but, on the contrary, will cheerfully give to all who have not been guilty of violence or other improper conduct, letters of introduction showing their record in our service, and will, in all proper ways, assist them in finding employment. The first duty of the management is to those who are in the company's employ, and we must protect and protect fully the interests engaged. His ailment has caused a swelling of the neck, and it is only by the exercise of great artistic tact that he prevents the deformity from interfering with the appearance of his dramatic characters. The nature of the growth is glandular and beyond much question it is a tumor. It has steadily enlarged, until now it is striking disfigurement. The best understanding is that Barrett will submit to a surgical operation, and that upon the outcome of that will depend his continuance or retirement from the stage.

ONLY A BIG SCARE.

A Reported Disaster Dwindles to a Trifling Accident.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—It is reported late to-night that a passenger train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, which left here early last evening, had collided, head on, with a freight train near Wheatsheaf, Ill., and that several were killed and others injured. Every effort is being made to obtain definite information in regard to the accident, and it will be sent as soon as possible.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., dated at 2:40, says: The wreck was slight. Two cars were derailed, and the passengers were shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

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FROM FOREIGN LA[N]

Four Thousand Men Discha[rged] At Panama.

GENERAL BOULANGER CONFI[RMED]

His Candidacy Supported by the Soc[ialists] Hundred Slaves Given Their Free[dom] Foolish Princess—Cable Ne[ws]

PANAMA, (via Galveston), Jan. 7.—Four thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of work by the large contractors engaged in Panama work. It is expected that the Canal company will immediately commence engaging the discharged workmen. The temporary suspension at Culebra was made by demands of the contractors, who received instructions from the first French company to resume operations without further interruption. The suspension was of only a few hours' duration.

The British war ships Swiftsure and Triumph, line, and the French man-of-war Dupleix are in port here.

GREAT DISTRESS PREVAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A telegram was received at the navy department stating that 4000 laborers employed at the Colera cut, Panama, had been discharged, and great distress prevails in consequence.

BOULANGER CONFIDENT.

He Believes His Return to Power is a Matter of Days.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Boulangist organs announce the candidacy of Jacques, president of the council of Seine, nominated yesterday by the republican congress to oppose Boulanger.

In an interview to-day Boulanger declared that General Montandon, elected yesterday from Somme, though described as a Boulangist, is really a supporter of the Republican party. The general said the Boulangist forces in supplementary elections would assure his return to power.

A VICTORY FOR BOULANGER.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The election to fill a number of deputies for Charente yesterday resulted in a victory for the Boulangists to date.

INDORSED BY THE SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—A meeting of Socialists was held to-night to choose a candidate for the vacant seat in the department of Seine. One hundred and ten delegates, representing all the socialistic committees in Paris, were present. The meeting unanimously in favor of General Boulanger. This action, it is believed, insures the election of General Boulanger to the deputies by a great majority.

Jacques has issued an address to the Socialist electors. In it he says: "Clerical reaction, leading to the fight all the anti-clerical enemies of the republic, forces me to stand as Boulanger is the standard bearer." He appeals to the electors to save the country from dishonor and a return to personal power.

A WELCOME PRESENT.

A Hundred Slaves Given Their Freedom on New Year's Day.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 7.—The German consul, Schwalbe, before reported aground on a reef, has been floated with the assistance of a British gunboat.

Mackenzie, agent of the British East African Company, on New Year's day gave 100 slaves with their freedom. The act created much enthusiasm.

A FOOLISH PRINCESS.

She Tries to Cross the Track in Front of a Train, With Serious Results.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Princess [illegible] while sleigh riding at Charkoff, attempted to cross a railway track, and a train [illegible] approaching struck the sleigh and [illegible] coachman. The princess was hurled to the middle of the track, where she lay stunned. The train passed over her, but did not cause injury.

A Mansion Burned.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The mansion of Percy Seawen Wyndham was burned last night. The children of Lady Elcho, Wyndham's daughter, were rescued in their night gowns. Lord Stalbridge directed the rescuers. The pictures and plate were saved. Loss, £100,000.

Terrible Weather in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Severe weather is reported in the Black sea during the past forty-eight hours. Many sailing vessels have been wrecked, and over one hundred seamen lost their lives.

Tenants Arrested.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Twenty tenants on the Vandeleur estates, Kilrush, have been arrested for barricading houses against the sheriff carrying out evictions. The arrests caused much excitement.

America Wins.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The checker contest between Barker, the American player, and Smith has been concluded. The score of games stood: Barker, 6; Smith, 4; drawn, 25.

Balfour in Danger.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The number of armed men detailed to protect Balfour has been increased in consequence of a report that the invincibles were planning to murder him.

Warlike Actions.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—Russia has passed a number of war vessels on the Vistula river.

THE COUNTY BOARD DID IT.

SALEM, Jan. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

THE OREGONIAN does injustice to the county assessor. His valuation of [illegible] deducting increased indebtedness for [illegible] did not greatly vary from that of the [illegible] year, though it was somewhat less. The [illegible] for the county was, for 1887, $6,[illegible] for 1888, $5,887,275. The indebtedness deducted for 1887 was $2,845,886; for 1888, $3,633,381. Increase of deducted indebtedness from 1887 to 1888, $187,381. One of the largest taxpayers of the county also has across the river into Polk county. The main reason of the decrease of valuation was a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. made by the county

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...an. 7.—Mrs. Sheridan has ...n for the monument to be ...grave of the late General ...ted some time ago by Sam... a New York sculptor, and ...menced at once. The whole ...ase to apex, will be thirteen ...The whole design of the ...plicity and strength, embod... ...raits of character of General ...ac faces will be placed a large ...in the medallion, in deep re... ...ust of the general.

...T ON HIS FEET.

...sperment Which All May Make.

...occurrance would be no in... ...to lend my name to the ass... ...d the land everywhere, but ...ous men place before suffer... ...e "Balm of Gilead," which ...etable Sarsaparilla, they do ...and be blessed. For many ...en troubled with dyspepsia ...and indigestion. Before I ... ...getable Sarsaparilla I spent ...no different remedies, none ...ht me an hour's relief. I ...ed and my misery was so ...seemed as if I should die ...d to. In three days after I ...g it I did not wish to die, ...that bottle, and the second ...y feet. It is the finest thing ...ry will cheat the grave of many ...gratefully yours,

C. A. Black

19 Montgomery Street.

...a Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

...e juices of Vegetable altera... ...California, combining the ...liver and kidney remedy ...ch as regulator and vegeta... ...rdiance. All druggists. $1.

WIDOW SUES FOR DAMAGES

An Action Brought to Recover $4000 on a Promissory Note.

The Libel Suit—No Change of Venue—Alleged Resist—Zenas Morris Again—New Company —Probate Matters—Court Room Echoes.

The suit of Elva Christian, against C. N. Scott, receiver of the Oregonian railway, to recover $5000 for the loss of her husband, who was run over and killed by the cars near Bridgeville about a year ago, was on trial in the United States circuit court yesterday.

The complaint alleges that Christian, who was acting as brakeman, was ordered to get on the engine to pull the coupling pin in order that a flying switch might be made, and that while engaged in doing this he fell and was run over and killed. The accident was said to have happened in the evening when it was quite dark, and therefore it is very difficult to prove just how it was brought about.

The defense offer testimony to show that Christian did not obey the order given him, but got on the end of a car instead of on the engine, and on this account he was thrown off and killed. A verdict will probably be reached to-day.

RESULT OF INDORSING A NOTE.

The Nevada Bank of San Francisco yesterday began suit in the United States circuit court against Charles E. Smith, to recover $4500 and interest. It is alleged in the complaint that in May, 1886, Charles Hansen made his note payable to his own order, and it was indorsed by Hansen and by Smith, and immediately after it was delivered to the bank, which paid for it the $4800. The note has never been paid, and this suit is brought to collect it from Mr. Smith, with the interest accrued thereon.

BARNETT AND HICKS.

The preliminary sparring in the libel suit which Mrs. Troyott, of the Arlington lodging house, has brought against Fred Hicks and M. M. Barnett, has spent itself in the way of demurrers and postponements. Both have now entered pleas of "not guilty," and at Hicks's request separate trials will be had, Hicks's case to be tried on the 23d instant, and Barnett's on the 25th.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The attorneys for Chee Gong, Fong Long Dick and Chung Ling, have abandoned their efforts to secure a change of venue for their clients. It is understood that the feeling alleged to exist against the Chinese is considered to have sufficiently subsided, so as not to prejudice materially their cases. It is possible that some such idea was in the district attorney's mind during the time he was occupied in preparing his forty affidavits. It is certain that the decision to have the trial here will meet with the approval of taxpayers generally, as a change of venue would involve a heavy outlay by the county, the extent of which it is difficult to conjecture.

FOUR ALLEGED MURDERERS.

The abandonment of the change of venue affort lent an unusual interest yesterday to the three iron cages where Chee Gong, Fong Long Dick and Chung Ling are kept. It is now a full twelve-month and more since they were first locked in those special cells. Immediately east of them, and adjoining Jailer Dougherty's room, the Chinaman Wong Chung, who was brought up from Albany is incarcerated. Chung is still faithfully visited by his wife, and his father, Ah Sung, who bring him rice to eat, and beside for him many otherwise tedious hours. Chung is rather an honest, good-looking fellow, of fair complexion and manly bearing. This, oddly enough, the four "murderers' cells" of the jail are occupied by Chinese. Wong Chung will soon know his fate, as far as the grand jury is concerned.

MARRIED UNDER 14.

Tessie Morris gave her testimony yesterday before Judge Stearns. The grounds upon which she seeks to have her marriage with Thomas Loftus set aside, she testified, was that she was not yet 14 years old when the ceremony was performed, and that therefore it should be adjudged invalid. Judge Stearns took the matter under advisement.

NO TIME WASTED.

When the grand jury is in session, and an accused man has no money to hire a lawyer, to make demurrers, secure postponements, and in other ways for which these guileless people are never at a loss to swell their fees, some very quick records are made in the finding of criminals. Such as one promises to be made in the case of Thomas Blake, the convict thief. His story will read like that of Solomon Grundy, Monday, Tuesday, indicted on Monday, sentenced on Tuesday, penitentiary on Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Three permissions to wed were issued by the county clerk yesterday. Thomas E. Rogers comes from Lewis county, W. T., to ask Frances H. Rodgers to drop the "d" from her name, which small request she has acceded to. John Mattson will wed Tina Stark. P. W. Smith, aged 30, has leave to marry Sarah Ann Lowe, aged 44.

THREE BRITISH SUBJECTS

Yesterday filed their declarations of intention to become American citizens, David Black, Robert Watt and Alexander Bremner.

A NEW MINING COMPANY.

The Emily Mining Company was incorporated yesterday by J. C. Davenport, W. L. Sherman and John M. Pittenger. The articles specify Portland as the principal business office of the company, though their field of operations includes Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The capital stock is placed at $500,000, at $1 a share. They purpose to mine and smelt ores, erect necessary buildings, etc.

PROBATE MATTERS.

An order was made by Judge Catlin yesterday confirming the sale by W. T. Hufner, administering upon the estate of Alexander Hamilton, of lots 5 and 6, block 259, Portland, for $7800, and of lots 3 and 4 in the same block, for $17,000.

On petition of John Holmes, administering upon the estate of Olive Holmes, E. E. Long, C. H. Richards and R. G. Morrow were appointed appraisers upon the estate.

THE GRAND JURY.

This body resumed its labors yesterday and presented a true bill against Thomas Blake, who stole an overcoat from the International Sunday.

JUSTICE PHELAN'S COURT.

The suit of Thompson, Burrell & Co. against Mrs. J. Leach, for the recovery of $67, in payment for merchandise delivered the defendant by the firm, was considered in Justice Phelan's court yesterday afternoon. The case was taken under advisement by the court, and the decision will be rendered to-day.

The Oregon Transfer Company's suit against Mrs. Leach for the recovery of $17 60 for transportation services rendered, was also brought up again in the justice court yesterday afternoon. The case was concluded and is now under advisement.

MRS. HURD IS FOUND GUILTY.

Mrs. Catherine Hurd, landlady of the Cremore house, had a hearing in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy. There were a large number of witnesses, all living in the vicinity of the Cremore house, who testified regarding the bad reputations of the place. Mrs. Hurd, through her attorney, made a strong plea to the court, justifying her position on the ground that she was trying to support her family by renting out rooms. She claimed to be renting out the rooms to lodgers, but was not aware that they were used for disreputable purposes. The witnesses for the state, however, so well established the bad character of the resort that the defendant was found guilty of the crime with which she was charged. The court imposed a fine of $20 which was paid, not without serious murmurings. There was some talk of appealing the case to a higher court, but the probability is that nothing more will be done.

THE AUTOMATIC MUSEUM SOLD.

Constable C. Simmons yesterday morning sold the Automatic Museum, on Third street, between Morrison and Ankeny, to satisfy a judgment of $72 in favor of H. Heimer. The museum was owned by Kohn & Helmer, but for somereason the concern has not been a paying institution. The purchaser of the plant yesterday paid the magnificent sum of $30 and at once commenced to tear it down and haul it away to some other place. Express trains were seen there the entire afternoon, removing both the interior furnishings and the canvas.

DRUNKS AND MINOR CASES.

Yesterday was again a busy day in the city police court. There was a large criminal docket, and as is usual on such occasions, the spectators' lobby was crowded with idle onlookers. Judge Tanner disposed of the following cases:

George McKenley, Mike Kelly, John McGraw, Andrew Wilson, John McGue, George Johnson and John Johnson, simple drunks, fined $2 each; Thomas Smith, same, forfeited $5 bail; William Edgar and Frank Miller, charged with roaming the streets after midnight, were fined $20 and $10 respectively; Charles Hoyt, same, by request of his attorney had hearing continued; A. B. Cooley and C. R. Benson, charged with vagrancy, were given ninety and sixty days respectively; Thomas Blake, charged with the larceny of a coat from the International hotel, had already pleaded guilty at the state circuit court, so no preliminary examination was necessary; Louis H. Hawley, charged with vagrancy, pleaded not guilty, and in consideration of his youth was turned over to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, under a suspended sentence of thirty days' imprisonment.

A CASE OF GAMBLING

Late Saturday night, as Tug Perry, a sailor boarding house runner, was serenely towing two men along the street in lower town, preparatory to taking them off to Astoria, he was suddenly set upon by the men he had in charge and relieved of his watch and $1 25 in money. Having performed this coup d'etat, the men took to their heels and left Perry to reflect upon the ingratitude of his late companions. J. E. St. Clair, one of the men was arrested later in the night and yesterday afternoon was brought before Judge Tanner to answer to a charge of larceny. St. Clair waived examination, and was held to appear before the grand jury in bonds in the sum of $600 each ($200 on each count).

THE OYSTERS CAME HIGH.

Joe Becker and William O'Brien were arraigned in police court yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny of a can of oysters, of the value of 75 cents, and the property of C. A. Malarkey. Becker good-naturedly pleaded guilty to the charge, but O'Brien strenuously denied his guilt. In this, O'Brien was helped by Becker, who also positively stated that O'Brien had nothing whatever to do with the theft of the oysters.

O'Brien claimed that he met Becker for the first time in front of Malarkey's market Saturday night, and that he merely gave his consent to carry a few minutes for his newly-made acquaintance expatiated on the luciousness of widgeon and canvasback ducks.

"As I was listening to his learned remarks," said O'Brien, "he slipped a can of oysters under his coat. This was done entirely unknown to me."

Becker, being sworn, took all blame on himself, and corroborated the statements made by O'Brien. "Furthermore," said Becker, "I do not know O'Brien, for he does not belong to my society." Being asked whether he could distinguish a canvasback duck from other varieties, he replied that he could not tell a canvasback duck from a goose.

Both Becker and O'Brien are old jail birds, and certainly have enjoyed each other's company for a longer period than just years. From the testimony of two of the clerks in Malarkey's market, the court was satisfied that the two defendants were acting in concert when the oysters were stolen.

A sentence of sixty days' imprisonment was imposed in each case.

THE BLOTTER FOR THE DAY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Elva Christian, administratrix, vs. C. N. Scott, receiver on trial.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

John Summerville, juror, excused from duty for the term.

Albert Warner vs. Mrs. Beecher; case dismissed and papers withdrawn.

John Vera vs. August Anderson; verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $75.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 2.

N. A. Davis vs. E. J. Thompson et al.; motion to confirm referee's report submitted. J. L. Davidson vs. James C. Maloney; demurrer to complaint passed.

William Moss vs. Thomas Moss et al.; motion to have third amended complaint made more definite and certain continued.

Same vs. same; motion to file out parts of amended complaint continued.

State vs. F. H. Hicks et al.; plead not guilty; motion for separate trial allowed; trial of Hicks set for January 23; of Barnet for January 25.

In the matter of the estate of Deal & O'Reilly, ordered that the property herein be sold at public auction January 10.

State vs. Chee Gong, Fong Long Dick and Chung Ling; motion for change of venue withdrawn, and trials set as follows: Chee Gong, January 29; Fong Long Dick, February 5, Chung Ling, February 12.

State vs. Thomas Blake; plead guilty; to-day for sentence.

Tessie Morris vs. Thomas Loftus; trial had; taken under advisement.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR ASHES?

A Good Deal of Just Complaint About Throwing Them on the Streets.

The street committee are very much disgusted with the little appreciation shown by some people, of their efforts to keep the streets clean. No sooner is a street cleaned, than some one throws a pile of rubbish or ashes on it, and the stuff must lay there till the street cleaners come around again.

"Just look at Washington street between Front and First," said Mr. Fliedner. "That street was cleaned up late Saturday night, and on Sunday it was littered with piles of ashes brought out of Smith & Woodward's building, and the janitors who take care of the railroad offices also empty ashes in the street."

This is no new complaint; it has been just the same ever since the street cleaning department was organized. All along First, porters and janitors empty the contents of waste baskets in the street every morning which, however is not much worse than for boys to scatter thousands of "dodgers" along the sidewalk. There is an ordinance forbidding the throwing of ashes or rubbish of any kind into the streets, but it is never enforced, nor is any attempt ever made to enforce it. A few people watch for the street cleaners and bring out their ashes when they come along.

The fact of the matter is, there does not seem to be any other way to dispose of ashes except by throwing them into the street. In many cities there are ash-carts provided by the city, which make regular rounds visiting certain streets on certain days. Householders are required to store their ashes in some proper receptacle and on the day the ash-cart passes through their street to put this receptacle, out on the edge of the sidewalk, where the ashman finds it and empties into his cart. If some provision of this kind were made here then the law forbidding the throwing of ashes into the street could be enforced, and the streets might be kept decent when properly cleaned.

About Shakespeare and Bacon

there is a pending controversy, but none is ever likely to take place regarding SOZODONT, foremost among articles for preserving, restoring and beautifying the teeth for over a third of a century. This agreeable antiseptic removes unpleasantness from the breath.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by R. H. Eldridge & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

STATEMENT OF INSPECTORS, ABOUT DIVES AND LAZARUS

Annual Detailed Report of the Local United States Officials.

Vessels Inspected, Licenses Issued and Passengers Carried—Number of Accidents—Comparison With the Report of 1887.

The local United States inspectors' annual detailed statement of occurrences relating to steam vessels in the Portland, Or., district for the year ending December 31, 1888, has just been completed and is given below. The work of compilation was performed by Mr. N. B. Lappeus, clerk at the United States inspectors' office. The report compares very favorably with that of 1887, the number of passengers transported during the year being nearly 450,000 in excess of those carried the previous year.

The losses by fire in 1887 amounted to $32,450 more than those of 1888. The number of engineers and assistants who received licenses in 1888 are sixty in excess of those of a similar kind issued in 1887. During the year the Calliope was condemned and the Hassalo and T. J. Potter were transferred from this district to Puget sound. The Bonanza and the N. S Bentley were laid off for repairs for several months. The following is the

STATISTICAL REPORT

Of 1888, compared with the summarized statement of 1887:

No. of steamers granted certificates of inspection, 234; in 1887, 150.

Boilers inspected, (steel) 55; in 1887, 19.

Boilers inspected, (iron) 87; in 1887, 145.

Boilers found defective, (steel) 1; in 1887, none.

Boilers found defective, (iron) 1; in 1887, none.

Boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure, (steel) none; in 1887, none.

Boilers that have given way under hydrostatic pressure, (iron) 1; in 1887, 1.

Boilers condemned from further use, 8; in 1887, 1.

Investigations by local boards for violations of the law, 5; in 1887, 5.

Cases reported by local boards for violations of the law, 1; in 1887, none.

Appeals taken from the decisions of the local boards, none; in 1887, none.

Masters that have received original license since last annual report, 5; in 1887, 9.

Masters that have received renewal of license, 175; in 1887, 161.

Masters that have been refused license, 1; in 1887, 1.

Masters whose licenses have been suspended or revoked, none; in 1887, none.

Mates that have received original license, 84; in 1887, 14.

Mates that have received renewal of license, 14; in 1887, 14.

Mates that have been refused license, none; in 1887, none.

Mates whose licenses have been suspended or revoked, none; in 1887, none.

Pilots that have received original license, 29; in 1887, 37.

Pilots that have received renewal of license, 69; in 1887, 39.

Pilots that have been refused license, none; in 1887, none.

Pilots whose licenses have been suspended or revoked, 1; in 1887, 1.

Engineers and assistants that have received original license, 40; in 1887, 54.

Engineers and assistants that have received renewal of license, 290; in 1887, 230.

Engineers that have been refused license, none; in 1887, none.

Engineers and assistants whose licenses have been suspended or revoked, none; in 1887, none.

Explosions or accidental escapes of steam by which life has been lost, none; in 1887, none.

Lives lost by explosions or accidental escape of steam, none; in 1887, none.

Passengers killed by explosions, none; in 1887, none.

Accidents by fire, 2; in 1887, 2.

Lives lost by fire, none; in 1887, 1.

Passengers lost by fire, none; in 1887, 1.

Accidents by collision, 4; in 1887, 1.

Lives lost by collision, 2; in 1887, none.

Passengers lost by collision, 1; in 1887, none.

Accidents by snags, 2; in 1887, 1.

Number of lives lost by snags, none; in 1887, none.

Passengers lost by snags, none; in 1887, none.

Steamers wrecked or foundered, 8; in 1887, 4.

Lives lost by wrecked steamers, 3; in 1887, 1.

Passengers lost by wrecked steamers, 1; in 1887, 1.

Lives saved by means of live-saving apparatus required by law, none; in 1887, 2.

Lives saved by means of live-saving apparatus required by law, none; in 1887, 2.

Lives lost by accidental drowning, 2; in 1887, 2.

Lives lost from miscellaneous causes, 4; in 1887, none.

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

Passengers carried by steamers, first quarter, 572,031; second quarter, 499,880; third quarter, 491,350; fourth quarter, 498,783; total for the year, 2,062,053; total for 1887, 1,574,037.

Number of steamers gone out of service, 5; in 1887, 4.

Number of steamers added to service, 17; in 1887, 13.

ABOUT TONNAGE.

Tonnage of vessels gone out of service, gross, first quarter, 158.09 second quarter, 143.16; third quarter, 22.70; fourth quarter, 630.57; total for the year, 954.52; total for 1887, 2,528.71; net, first quarter, 109.72; second quarter, 93.19; third quarter, 21.35; fourth quarter, 467.54; total for the year, 681.80; total for 1887, 179.48.

Tonnage added to service, gross, first quarter, none; second quarter, 887.03; third quarter, 1620.60; fourth quarter, 166.28; total for the year, 2673.91; total for 1887, 221.54; net, first quarter, none; second quarter, 733.97; third quarter, 1264.32; fourth quarter, 166; total for the year, 2164.65; total for 1887, 1862.97.

Amount of tonnage of steamers inspected gross, first quarter, 8857.68; second quarter, 9989.52; third quarter, 4202.65; fourth quarter, 12,129.09; total for the year, 32,970.85; total for 1887, 88,091.09; net first quarter, 5842.89; second quarter, 6794.15; third quarter, 3580; fourth quarter, 9491.90; total for the year, 24,718.94; total for 1887, 59,367.29.

PROPERTY LOST.

Amount of property lost by explosion, none; in 1887, none.

Amount of property lost by fire, $2650; in 1887, $35,000.

Amount of property lost by collision, $600; in 1887, $900.

Amount of property lost by snags, $2,250.

Amount of property lost by wreck or founder, $11,000; in 1887, $4,300.

NAMES OF STEAMERS INSPECTED.

The following regularly licensed steamboats, ocean steamers, inland passenger, ferry, freight, towing, pleasure yacht and miscellaneous, have been regularly inspected and served with certificates during the year:

Ocean Passenger—The A. B. Field, Columbia, General Miles, Mischief, Oregon, and State of California.

Inland Passenger—Willamette Valley, Almota, Albina ferry, Ariadne, Antelope, Annie Plomo, Brisk, Butcher Boy, Bertha, Bonita, City of Salem, Clara Parker, City of Bellwood, City of Ellensburg, Cyclone, Ceres, Coos Comet, Dalsump Chief, D. S. Baker, Daphne, Emily, Electric, Edith, Favorite, General Garfield, General Canby, Harvest Queen, Isabel, Improvement, Joseph Kellogg, Juno, Lillian, Lena, Lucen Mason, Little Annie, Lutona, Lurline, Mountain Queen, Monarch, Minnie Hill, Multnomah, Myrtle, Muk, N. S. Bently, Manzanillo, Mikado, Maria, O. K., Occident, Orient, Rival, Restless, Salem, S. G. Reed, Telephone, Tom Morris, T. M. Richardson, T. J. Potter, T. L. Wilson, Three Sisters, Oneonta, Traveler, Toledo, Undine, Volga, Wallulki, Winona, Wasco, and N. M. Hoag.

FERRIES AND TOWING BOATS INSPECTED.

Ferries—Albina Ferry No. 1, Alkali, Daisy Andrews, James B. Stephens, Little Lind, Milwaukie, O. & C. R. R. Ferry No. 2, Rebecca C., Stark Street Ferry, Yeto, Western Queen, Argonaut, Champion, Dolphin, Hermiate, John Gates, Kate-and-Ann, Margery, P. W. Ross, Rose Quarin.

Towing Boats—Annie, Astoria, Augusta, Bonita, Brazee, Bay, Benton, Chippewa, Cumtux, Donald, Dixie Thompson, E. N. Cooke, Fannie, Favorite, Fearless, Governor Newell, John West, J. Conway, Katie Falvk, Lucy, Lone Eagle, Nellie, Maria, Heaven, Oswego, Ocklahama, Puritan, Polar Bear, Portland, Quimat, Rustler, Rowena, Resolute, Sukaan, Spokane, Topsy, Uncle Richard and Wonder.

A RICH FIND, OR A GOOD IMAGINATION.

Reputed Wonderful Gold Discovery in Josephine County, Oregon.

The time seems to be drawing on apace when a man will be safein offering a chromo for the locality in the Pacific Northwest where valuable mineral claims do not exist. Somebody or other is discovering something every day. Coal, iron, copper, silver, gold, lead, nickel, tin, iridium, borax, saltpetre and mica exist in paying deposits. The latest reported discovery comes in the following communication from Josephine county:

WOLF CREEK, Jan. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A few days ago Mr. R. A. Jones, who, with his partners, Silliey Riddle and John Arzner, is working a quartz claim near the head of Coyote creek, was walking on a divide between Coyote and Wolf creeks. Happening to pick up a moss-covered piece of quartz he rubbed the moss off, and to his surprise found the piece studded with gold. Since then, Mr. Silley Riddle informs me, pieces of quartz as large as one's head have been found that seemed to be one-fourth gold. This mineral, imbedded in quartz, is found in pieces varying in value from 25 cents to $5. The extent of this pocket is not yet known, but the ledge, running north and south, has been claimed for miles. Most of the ledges here have a direction of nearly east and west. There are ledges here which are called low-grade ore, but they will be found rich, when the moderate mill work is working, as they are so uniform in their production of gold.

LEWIS ADAMS.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, trade-marks and copyrights secured by Sutton's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by druggists & dealers, or by mail.

"Robert Elsmere" for sale by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

STATEMENT OF INSPECTORS, ABOUT DIVES AND LAZARUS

Services by Moody's Companions—Studd and Burke Last Night.

The First Presbyterian Church Crowded—Song, Praise and Earnest Exhortation—The Coming Meetings.

The Gospel meetings, conducted by Messrs. Studd and Burke, the evangelists, companions and helpers of Mr. Moody, began their second week's mission work at the First Presbyterian church last evening, with a song service, by the chorus choir, under the leadership of Mr. Burke. Familiar and stirring Gospel songs, in order as follows, were sung, the audience joining heartily in this part of the serv ce: "I Know That My Redeemer Lives," "We Have Heard the Joyful Sound, Jesus Saves," "A Shelter in the Time of Storm," "The Banner of the Cross," "Joy Come h in the Morning," "O, Troubled Heart There Is a Home," "Take Me As I Am."

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gilpin, of the Seamen's Bethel Society. Solo, by Mr. Burke, "Carried by the Angels," An appropriate selection preceded by the Scriptural reading by Mr. Studd, from St. Luke's Gospel, 16th chapter, wherein is described the story of the rich man, and Lazarus, the beggar, who, when he died, was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. "Over the Line," was sung and prayer offered by Professor R. K. Warren.

"A CERTAIN RICH MAN."

Upon the request of Mr. Studd, the audience and choir again sang "Jesus is Calling," at the conclusion of which, he stepped promptly to the edge of the platform, saying he would speak and draw practical lessons from the solemn parable just read.

There is a contrast, he said, in the life of these two men that we must first notice. The rich man had all that riches could purchase and bring him. At his gate lay the poor man, ignored by all; there was no sympathy, except from the dogs, who came and licked his sores. Yet there was one point in his favor; he had a name. We may be very little known among men, yet our father knows his children. He knows his sheep and calls them by name. On the other hand, again, the rich man had no name that has been carried down to us. He was only a "certain, rich man." He was rich in those things that are highly esteemed among men, and he did just what Belshazzar did—he prayed to gods of gold and silver. This man was having a good time just like the rich fool we read of, in another part o the Bible, wherein he calls upon his soul to take its ease now, because it had accumulated so much of the world's goods. But the Lord said "thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee." Then there is the more awful contrast between life and death. When the Lord speaks of the eternal, he speaks of it decidedly. In life the rich man was not near as earnest as in death, for it is said in hell he lifted up his eyes and prayed for one drop of water to cool his parched tongue; but it was too late, and he was reminded that in life he had thrown away his opportunities of laying up treasures in heaven.

REMEMBER TO-NIGHT

Your earliest train ng, Your earliest prayers, your mothers' entreaties, your Christian influence in your Eastern home perhaps. You came to this Western land and you found from the companions you fell in with that the Lord Jesus wasn't a popular character. Turn back in your memory to-night and remember how you first fell into open sin, how you took the name of the Lord in vain, how you desecrated the Sabbath day forsook the straight and narrow paths. Ah, can remember now we first fell in sin. God tells us about a burning hell. Unbelievers and infidels confirm that there is a hell in the mind on this earth. But the contrast—those art tormented and Lazarus comforted. There is a great gul fixed. This is not man's description; it is God's warning. The stream may be small enough for us to cross to-night. We have the gospel net to collect that we get hardened. It is harder for an old man than for a young man is take the step. It is only an act—only a step to Jesus.

We say sometimes, "truth is stranger than fiction," and truly the real is more sensational than we can imagine. There is a

VERY SHARP LINE BETWEEN

Those who are on the side of God and those who are not. We cannot serve two masters. We cannot serve the Devil and the Lord Jesus Christ at the same time. We are either on the side of right or wrong, light or darkness. We are either definitely for God or against God, and the Savior longs to give light. He wants us to be manfully for Him. You remember how the angels dragged Lot out of Sodom and said escape to the mountains. And so I say, escape to-night. Christ has drawn us the line so clearly that we can not mistake it.

CONCLUSION.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Studd offered an earnest prayer, and then in a few words of simplicity and kindly entreaty, invited those of the audience who were not professed Christians to attend an afternoon meeting in the lecture room of the church.

The Wednesday evening meeting will be of a special nature. Young converts will testify, and several addresses be made, among others, the Hon. George H. Williams will speak.

The services to-night will begin promptly at half past seven o'clock with a praise service, led by Mr. Burke and the choir. Everybody is invited to come.

PORTLAND'S FAST ROADSTERS.

Fleeta F. is Town—Egypt is W. T.—Cereal at Hillsboro—Bailey's Two Colts.

Fleeta F., Ed Rothschild's fast filly, is in town and looking lively.

Egypt, Frank Capen's beautiful standard bred black Alwood mare, is wintering at Yelm, W. T.

Count Wilson's ranchero gelding Cereal is out at Dr. Withycombe farm, at Hillsboro, and he is in a lot of good company.

Jack Holman's b g brown Rockwood colt has been at Henriqi's, on Sauvie's island, all winter, but is now in town, and his proud owner says he will surprise them all next summer.

The delightful weather of the past two week has made owners of fast roadsters wish their animals were where they could get at them. Most of the fivers are out for the winter, however, and all are reported as doing well. Mr. J. W. Bailey has two promising youngsters, which he keeps at his place out on the heights. Flow Flow, the handsome little bay that made such a favorable impression as a two-year-old last summer at one of the Saturday matinees of the Multnomah Driving Association at the Riverside track, is wintering finely, and is expected this year as a three-year-old to confirm the impression then created. Mr. Bailey has another fine colt, a two-year-old, by Rockwood, that he has named Hazelwood. He feels confident that he has in Hazelwood the fastest two-year-old that will be seen on the drive next summer. C. P. Bacon and Mr. Sherlock were about the only ones who were able to take advantage of the sunshine of December. They both have had their trotters in town, and might be seen any day out with one or another of their favorites.

MEETING OF THE W. C. T. U.

Interesting Proceedings at the Rooms of the Society Yesterday Afternoon.

The W. C. T. U. of this city held an interesting session in their rooms at No. 123½ First, at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were a large number of the members present, besides several visitors from other cities. Among the visitors were noticed Mrs. Townsend from Albany, and Mrs. Burroughs from Walla Walla. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises led by Mrs. A. R. Riggs, after which Mrs. Burroughs gave an interesting talk on "Social Purity," of which department she is superintendent. Mrs. Burroughs's address was listened to with much attention, and at its conclusion was followed by a discussion in which Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Sickafoose and others participated.

Mrs. Townsend also made a brief address, in which she testified to the increasing interest being developed in the work of the association.

At the conclusion of these informal preliminary proceedings, Mrs. John Williamson, secretary of the association, read the minutes of the last meeting. On motion, the minutes were approved as read.

The following committees reported:

Mrs. Daleleish, on unfermented wine.

Mrs. Williamson, on juvenile work, and

Mrs. Townsend, as chairman of the financial committee.

Mrs. Montgomery, superintendent of evangelistic work, gave an interesting report of her work in holding services at the alms house and county jail.

Mrs. McDonald, superintendent of the department of narcotics, reported considerable progress in her department.

The question of procuring the services of Major Hilton to lecture for the society was then discussed by all present. It is the intention to get Major Hilton to lecture for the society, and with this end in view a committee was appointed to confer with the pastors of the various churches in the city, and by their co-operation make arrangement for his coming.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN'S STORY.

Her Drunken Husband Leaves Her on a Lonely Road With an Infant in Her Arms.

A young woman, apparently about 25 years of age, with a small babe in her arms, was yesterday seen wandering about the streets in an aimless manner, her face bearing the traces of recent sorrows and troubles. Some kind woman took pity on this wanderer and directed her to Secretary Beers, of the Young Men's Christian Association. Secretary Beers, in turn, gave the woman directions for finding the rooms of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whither she went her weary footsteps. Not being able to find her way alone, a young lady kindly lent assistance, and when a reporter arrived a few minutes later, he found the woman in the small side room of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, where she began to tell her sorrowful tale to the women who had gathered about her.

To the reporter she stated that her late home had been in Salem, where she lived with her husband, John Sherman, for the past six months. Her early home was in Eastern Oregon. She there met the man who now calls himself husband, and was married to him three years ago. The first year of their married life passed pleasantly and happily, but two years ago she was pained to learn that her husband was addicted to drink and gambling. Where once happiness and contentment marked the relations of man and wife, sorrow now entered the household and cast a cloud over the life of the unfortunate woman. Misery and want supplanted happiness and contentment. A child was born to them a little less than a year ago. When they removed to Salem six months ago the woman had reason to hope that her husband would mend his ways, but in this she was doomed to disappointment. The man continued the life of a drinker and gambler, unmindful of the prayers of a loving wife and the claims of a helpless infant.

Two weeks ago the man and his wife left Salem with the intention of going to The Dalles. The man procured a team and taking his wife and child stated to cover the 140 miles by that mode of travel. He had not got very far on his way when in a lonely part of the country road he put his wife out of the wagon and told her to look out for herself. The woman being left alone in a strange country, and an infant in her arms, knew not which way to go to look for help or protection. She wandered along for a time, when she was met by an expressman who kindly helped her to the city.

This is the woman's own story. She did not know where her husband had gone after leaving her and, in fact, she did not care.

"What did he do it for?" was asked.

"I don't know," she answered. "He was drunk and I presume that accounts for it."

She further said that she would only be too glad to get a divorce if she could. But the lack of money forbade her making any efforts in that direction. Being told that she might possibly be able to obtain a divorce without the Almighty dollar her face brightened up and she appeared to feel grateful for even the suggestion.

Mrs. Sherman bears the impress of a woman of refinement and good breeding. Her little child is sick from cold and exposure, and she herself is about worn out with the fatigue of an itinerent career and the cares and heartaches of her miserable life. The women of the W. C. T. U., after considering the unfortunate woman's case, concluded to take her to the Woman's Industrial Home where she will be given the rest and care which her condition requires.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COOS BAY.

A Large Amount of Money To Be Expended—Contract for Furnishing Stone.

Captain Willard Young, United States engineer, has advertised for bids for furnishing stone and placing it in the jetty at the entrance to Coos bay. The amount to be expended on this work is about $75,000. The bids are to be opened on the 15th inst. It looks as if there were to be a considerable number of bids, as a number of persons have applied for specifications as to work, etc.

Bidders should submit samples of the stone they propose to furnish and should state in their bids where the stone is to be quarried. They should also describe the method to be adopted for placing the stone on the jetty. Separate bids will be received; first, when self-dumping barges are furnished by the government, and second, when the contractor furnishes his own barges.

The stone is to be placed immediately in advance of the present jetty; first, in making a foundation course, with a width of about fifty feet, a length of about 800 feet, and a thickness of about ten feet; and second, in completing the jetty from its inner end outward, as far as the funds available will permit, and to as great a hight as possible with the boats used. The water is deep over the entire site of the proposed extension, so that self-dumping barges can be used.

Delivery must be commenced not later than the first day of May, 1889, and must be completed before the first day of August, 1890. The contractor will be permitted to quarry stone from the government

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY—Delivered, postpaid, per month ..... $ 1 00
DAILY—Delivered, postpaid, per year 12 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY—Per year 15 00
SUNDAY—Per year 2 50
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TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

DAILY—Per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 20c
DAILY—Per week, delivered, Sunday included 25c

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

BANCROFT'S SECOND VOLUME ON OREGON.

Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft of San Francisco has issued his second volume of the History of Oregon. The present volume is the thirtieth in the series of Mr. Bancroft's writings on the history of the Pacific states of America.

His first volume on Oregon, published about three years ago, was examined at length by THE OREGONIAN. That volume virtually began with "Oregon in 1834," although it referred briefly to the Astoria enterprises of 1811, and to life at Fort Vancouver before the arrival of American settlers. It carried the history of Oregon down to the year 1848, when the territorial government was organized. The present volume takes up the narrative at this point.

The first chapters of the second volume are an account of the condition of affairs in Oregon in 1848. They contain statements concerning population, products, places of settlement, etc., in the territory at that time, with an account of the founding of towns, and notes on the character of the population. The effect of the discovery of gold in California is described, and many reminiscences of the early inhabitants of Oregon, including those of family life in the territory, are collected and put in form for easy and pleasant reading. A history of the organization of the territory under Gen. Lane as governor follows, with establishment of military posts at Fort Hall, Vancouver, Steilacoom and The Dalles. This whole narrative, and indeed that of the book throughout, is interspersed with personal incident in agreeable variety. The names of all the prominent actors, both in civil and military life, are given, with sufficient account of the part performed by each. The book is, indeed, an excellent repertory of biographical detail and, properly so, since the early history of a country must be largely a biography of the founders thereof.

The volume proceeds with the legislation and politics of the territory, with its settlement and general development, with discovery and mining of gold, with surveys and town-making, and with the Indian wars; it describes the effect of the continual increase of the stream of immigration, gives a history of the suppression of the Indian revolts and settlement of the remaining Indians of the country on reservations; it goes into detail in treating of the politics of the time that preceded and led up to the admission of Oregon as a state; and, in course of this narrative it deals freely, and, on the whole, justly, as we think, with persons and events.

Though the history is carried down to the year 1888, it seems to us to lose its interest in the later chapters. But, with the admission of the state, "the modern era" set in; the heroic and traditionary age passed away, and there was little more to fill the imagination of author or reader. The book throughout is especially rich in biographical materials. All men and women of note in the history and affairs of Oregon have mention in its pages. The two thick volumes of "Bancroft's History of Oregon" should be well received and have wide circulation in our state.

CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS.

The legislature to sit next week will be called on for many things that will claim to need state aid, and many will no doubt be worthy. The question comes up, How far is the state warranted in aiding such interests? Also, what claims do such interests have on the state treasury? The constitution of Oregon very carefully limits the power to expend, and the people will resent any improper use of their money, gathered by the tax collector. The public is very jealous of its rights, and while there is a desire to advance necessary objects and promote what is justly important in a general or state sense, there must be the greatest care exercised to preserve economy and not overstep the bounds of prudence and necessity.

We are entering upon a growth of interests and enterprises that very far exceed what has been known in the past. While our state has made a phenomenal growth of progress, the era of development is more pronounced and progress has assumed a bolder front than ever before. Our region attracts more attention from the world and presents greater inducements, because better understood. The future of Oregon will be a very great future. What is necessary is to recognize the needs of the present with respect to this future and do what is necessary to secure and advance the state towards its certain destiny. Something can be done to make Oregon better known and bring a good class of immigration hither. The wealth of the state has increased and the past year has been a very prosperous one. Oregon is not in debt and can afford to do whatever is necessary towards supporting state institutions and advancing state interests. Something of this is due to our state reputation and honor, and the world will respect us for doing it, but no private ends or personal aims have any claim on the state.

The history of Oregon has been for thirty years a record of strict economy, and sometimes almost of parsimony. While the cash in the treasury has been used sparingly, however, there has been at times reckless waste, as in connection with the swamp lands, and in management of the state lands in general. The proceeds of swamp lands were very recklessly scattered in advance to favor political and partisan schemes.

The growth and progress making in our Pacific Northwest are encouraging, and there must naturally be claims on the state to correspond. Our legislators are cognizant of the past, and will not care to break over the economic laws of their predecessors. At the same time we have no cause to doubt that the state will exercise a wholesome liberality in sustaining the present and advancing the future of Oregon.

ASSESSMENT AND PROPERTY.

It is a nice question to decide what is property and liable to taxation. The word property is very comprehensive, and if everything that is property is liable to taxation the definition of the word becomes a matter of importance. There is one item of property that is never assessed or taxed. Life insurance has a property value, and constitutes an immense aggregate if it was all estimated at its true value. It is an interesting question if insurance earnings have value and if that value is taxable. If a man dies and leaves a paid policy that brings his family a competency, why is not that policy during his lifetime possessed of a value that the state protects and defends, and why should it not pay its proportion of state expenses?

The question of property possesses great interest for the political economist and is not easily answered. There are many privileges and rights, franchises and interests contingent to which are incomes or revenues, or chances, as in instance policies and insurances to heirs and successors, that have cost money and possess actual value. If these rights have money value they are necessarily property in that sense, and if all property is to be assessed and these possessions are of value, the question is, how shall they be reached by taxation. It requires more extraordinary circumspection to cover all the tangible interests of personal property and, as it is, much is lost to the assessor. If all values are taxable it will require some especial authority or commission to decide where property begins and ends.

A CLUMSY EULOGIST.

General Francis A. Walker, at the invitation of the city of Boston, recently delivered a so-called eulogy of the late General P. H. Sheridan. This eulogy is praised by the Boston press, but for no other reason, save that it is of indigenous growth. It is a very poor performance. General Walker had but one good chance to employ his talents as a literary pettifogger and do injustice to General Sheridan's memory, and he has not hesitated to use his opportunity as a eulogist to injure General Sheridan's fame. He has evidently read "General Sheridan's Memoirs," and is therefore without excuse for his unprincipled effort to make it appear that General Sheridan did injustice to General Warren in relieving him from command of the Fifth corps at the conclusion of the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865. General Walker says that Hooker always attributed his failure at Chancellorsville to the slowness of General Sedgwick in following up the fruits of his victory at Fredericksburg, and says, "Nobody doubts that Sedgwick was a lazy at Union soldier," and further says of Sheridan's removal of Warren:

> The dissection of one of Sheridan's during the morning movement was added to the account of his failure to accomplish the night marches across Gravelly run, and the commander of the expedition

Displeased, insensible, inexcusable, never dismissed him from the field. History records too many instances of gallant and generous soldiers thoroughly misunderstanding each other; and perhaps there were never two natures less fitted for mutual understanding than Warren's and Sheridan's; but, oh, the pity, that the iron which then entered into the soul of the youthful hero who saved Gettysburg for the Union arms, and at Bristoe turned his rear guard upon both the purposing columns of Lee, should have been left to corrode there, without remedy or relief, staking ever deeper and deeper, until it brought this gifted and accomplished soldier, broken hearted, to an early grave!

This means that Sheridan, in a fit of impatience and bad temper, needlessly relieved Warren and broke the heart of a gallant comrade. General Sheridan's story of the supersedure of Warren is so clear and straightforward that it is difficult to understand how Sheridan could have done otherwise than relieve Warren. General Grant furnished Sheridan with authority to relieve Warren before the battle; this authority was sent Sheridan at the suggestion of General Meade, who reminded General Grant that Warren was apt to be critical and "fool" with his orders, and had in this way spoiled the horn more than once between the Wilderness and Petersburg, when Grant and Meade were trying to make a spoon. Warren's hyper-critical temper had lost him the perfect confidence of General Meade, and Meade, in his anxiety for success, warned Grant that Warren was apt to get "balky," and so Grant furnished Sheridan with full authority to remove him. These facts are set forth in Grant's "Memoirs" and military reports and were made clear by the testimony at the Warren court of inquiry, in 1879. Sheridan says that Warren behaved apathetically and answered in a tone of insolent sarcasm when he urged a more rapid movement of his corps, which took three hours' time to march two miles. Lee was less than three miles from General Sheridan's right, and by striking his rear could prevent the attack on Pickett. Warren's slowness the day before had lost Sheridan one splendid chance, and he behaved the next day as if he was quite willing another great opportunity should be lost. After the battle was won, in which Sheridan was obliged to do Warren's duty, Sheridan says: "General Warren, having sorely disappointed me, both in the moving of his corps and its management during the battle, I felt he was not the man to rely upon under such circumstances, and in justice to the service and myself I relieved him." When the court of inquiry was held in 1880, Generals Griffin, Custer and Devin, three of the principal actors on the field of Five Forks, were dead. On the counts against General Warren that he failed to reach Sheridan on the 1st of April, when he had reason to expect him, and that his tactical handling of his corps was unskillful, the court found against him. General Sheridan's defense is perfect when he says: "I thought Warren had not risen to the demand of an extraordinary occasion, and I deemed it injudicious and unsafe, under the critical conditions existing, to retain him longer."

General Sherman reviewed the proceedings of the Warren court and holds "General Sheridan was perfectly justified in his action in this case. No one questions the patriotism, integrity and great intelligence of General Warren, but his personal activity fell short of the standard fixed by General Sheridan, on whom alone rested the great responsibility for that and succeeding days."

If Gen. Warren died of a "broken heart," which we do not believe, this fact ought not to be quoted against Gen. Sheridan, but against Gen. Warren, for no man of genuine, patriotic, manly stuff, ever dies of a "broken heart." Men suffer, but they suffer only to gain strength through suffering. Sherman suffered when he was called "crazy;" Grant suffered when he was snubbed after Shiloh; Buell, Rosecrans, Burnside, Hooker, Pope, and McClellan all suffered when removed from prouder positions than Warren ever held, but they did not die of "broken hearts." As a matter of fact, very few persons worth saving of either sex, ever died of a broken heart. A person of infirm bodily health, may sometimes succumb to great mental suffering, but the sound mind in a sound body does not perish of a broken heart. Gen. Warren's bodily health may have been seriously impaired by his army service, and his mental suffering may have hastened his death, but he was too much of a man to have "died of a broken heart," and it is no advantage to his memory to have Gen. Walker argue that an able soldier dies of a broken heart because in a critical emergency he is relieved by his superior. Every soldier knows that when the fate of a campaign is at stake personal feelings, individual reputations, can not be considered for a moment. They are as much food for powder as the lives of the humblest soldier in the ranks. Wellington reprimanded his brilliant chief of staff so sharply that he threw away his life at Toulouse, and he treated Sir Thomas Picton so sternly because of Quatre Bras, that Picton, though badly wounded there and needing relief, concealed his wound, and needlessly threw himself in the path of death at Waterloo, as did Cleburne at Franklin in his rage at Hood's reproaches for the failure of the day before.

In an article on the Panama canal, the London *Spectator* expresses the opinion that M. de Lesseps and his shareholders in the canal have but two courses open before them. The one is to struggle on during a period that must necessarily be short by means of a slow sale of priority bonds, keeping up a show of work but hardly advancing the canal, till necessity compels them to suspend operations and admit that they are face to face with failure; the other, to sell out their concession and works to the Americans for a sum down and a right to some rate of interest when the enterprise succeeds. The *Spectator* assumes that we are eager to purchase, and would be sure to finish the work within five years. But it is not probable we would purchase. We can construct the Nicaragua canal for much less money than we could finish the Panama canal, and it would make a much shorter route.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Agricultural college has started a good thing in initiating Farmers' Institutes and the one held last week at Salem was a pronounced success. The managers did not fully understand the need of advertising it thoroughly, and for that reason there were not as many farmers present as there would have been had people received timely notice. Nevertheless, there was quite a good number of intelligent farmers from the surrounding country who took great interest in the questions discussed, and there is no doubt that future institutes will be very largely attended, and that interest will grow as the people become aware of the importance these institutes possess for practical agriculture.

A question that called out more interest than almost any other related to the grasses best suited to our country. This is indeed a subject of the greatest importance; yet the essay read by Mr. Dickinson took a rather narrow view of it. He only recognized a few grasses, and did not specify some of the most valuable. Dairying was another matter of prime importance that possesses increasing interest for Oregon farmers as time passes, for dairying is becoming one of the leading features of production in our state, and it is conceded that Oregon possesses great advantages for dairy work.

Mr. Minto discussed the breeds of cattle and showed the superior qualities of the Guernsey as the "all purpose cow" adapted to Oregon needs. His essay sketched the history of the Channel Islands with regard to the different cattle breeds grown there.

Professor Bristow gave an interesting lecture on the habits of bees, which was illustrated by engravings and called out many inquiries.

Mr. Wallis Nash, secretary of the Agricultural college, furnished a paper on the college itself and its relation to farmers, published last Saturday, and Mr. F. R. Osburn discussed the relations of the farmer to education.

Mrs. Clarke read a paper about farmers' homes that was listened to with much interest. It sketched her early memories of an old-time farm homestead on the banks of the Connecticut; a later memory of a farmer's home in Ohio, and her own experience on a donation land claim in Oregon, and dwelt on the importance of good home influences.

Albert Davidson gave a practical statement of strawberry culture and his success with different varieties that was valuable for fruit-growers.

W. H. Goudy gave an account of his success during 1888 with poultry and eggs, and told briefly how it was that he made a success while others failed of it.

S. A. Clarke wrote about fruit in general and prune culture in particular, giving facts and figures valuable for the fruit grower.

Thomas Paulsen gave his experience as a practical dairyman, and W. W. Baker told of things he learned as dairy commissioner, and also gave a general essay on dairying.

M. Wilkins, of Linn county, showed samples of fleeces and of cloth made from them to explain the character of combing wool, which is in great demand at present. Combing wool also means mutton sheep of the larger breeds, and includes a better class of meat production, as combing wool is produced from the true mutton sheep.

The last evening a "question box" was opened, and as many had deposited their questions in it the discussion that followed proved to be one of the most interesting features of the whole session. The interest manifested was very general, and nearly all present took part in the discussions.

This sketch of the proceedings will show the value of the institute to the farmers present, and give some idea of the good that may be done by holding such institutes through the country. While many read newspapers that contain all this, it is not like going to some gathering where such matters are discussed in a live way and they can take a part and feel personally identified. The farmer who attends an institute gathers a clearer idea of things than mere reading could give.

The great states of the Northwest attach so much importance to these institutes that they appropriate $15,000 a year to sustain them. Capable men are engaged to deliver lectures on dairying, etc., and the people are practically educated by these institutes and much good is done.

The state of Oregon might well afford to do something in the same direction to give all possible interest to such means of education for producers here. It cannot require any large outlay, but may need some assistance to meet the actual expense incurred.

CONSPICUOUSLY UNFIT.

It is reported that the trustees of Columbia college recently offered the presidency of that institution to Minister Phelps. Mr. Phelps is about the last man who ought to be selected as a teacher of American college youth. He does not believe in a republican form of government and has had no faith in the success of the American system since the federal constitution was recast in the fervent heat of civil war and reformed in the interest of human rights. But he had absolute faith in the American system until slavery was uprooted and the democratic party overthrown. He fairly foamed with the rage of a political epileptic when Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation; he was a pence-at-any-price copperhead of the Voorhees stamp, to the last hour of the civil war; he never smiled during the rebellion except when the national arms met with a reverse; he was always sunk in profound melancholy when the Confederate arms suffered a disaster. A Northern born man of Connecticut Yankee stock, he always praised the system of human slavery as the legitimate sphere of the negro, and declared that nothing would suit him better than to own a fine plantation stocked with sleek, fat negroes. When his neighbors were brought home dead or wounded from the war, this renegade, who, if he had been poor, would have gladly become that mean Yankee overseer who was a synonym for cruelty and rapacity at the South, had nothing better to say than "they deserved their fate, for they had no business down there." As a lawyer he won his only great fee as the attorney of the mining "sharps" who unloaded the Emma mine upon English dupes. As a scholar Phelps is utterly superficial, whether he ventures into the domain of English or American law and politics, and as a "statesman" he has done nothing but commend himself to the dissolute Prince of Wales set by his gross flattery of its depraved chief. He has always been a tory in American politics and he has been conspicuous for his devotion to bourbonism, both in England and the United States.

But perhaps it is not true, but only an unfounded report, that this is the kind of "scholar" that Columbia college wants to teach her youth. He could not teach the young men loyalty and patriotism, for he is neither loyal nor patriotic; he could not teach them legal ethics, for his professional reputation was smirched by his notoriety as the legal engineer of "the Emma mine swindle;" he could not teach them humanity, for from youth to middle age this Northern Yankee was the defender, the apologist and the admirer of human slavery. He could not teach them truth, because he lied unblushingly when he told the Prince of Wales's son that if he sought the path of virtue he had only to follow in his father's footsteps; he could not teach them American manhood, because he has been an Anglo-maniac snob; a tuft hunter and a toady in English tory circles during his entire residence abroad. His whole life has been out of sympathy with the best life and labors of his native land; his professional life has been that of a legal sharper; his political life has been that of a Northern doughface and sympathizer with slavery before the war, a Northern copperhead during the war and an Anglo-maniac political snob since the war. In short, the most grossly un-American of all Americans, he is conspicuously unfit to preside over an American college.

The Boston *Herald* says: "Tariff reform came as near winning a victory in 1888 as republican reform did in 1856. The year 1860 followed the latter, and the year 1892 is yet to come. Please don't forget this, gentlemen." The *Herald* forgets that the fight of 1856 was over a purely moral issue, whether slavery, a crime against God and man, should continue to carry its dark cloud into free territory. The contest of 1888 was one of facts and figures, and in this great debate the democracy were completely beaten in the argument. In 1856 the rights of man were not beaten in debate, although outvoted at the polls. The issue of 1856 was one of immortal moral sentiment; the issue of 1888 was merely a question of material policy, whose argument of facts and figures was addressed to the head, not to the heart; and the *Herald* will find out by 1892 that the democracy will be beaten again if they have nothing better to present for reargument than the utterly unjust tariff policy of Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills & Co.

A statement comes from New York to the effect that the hotel keepers of the country are to have a trust called "The Hotel Mutual Association." The idea had its origin in England, where the scheme is fully organized. An association has been formed at New York, with a capital stock of $150,000, and its purpose and object are to enable a limited number of hotels throughout the United States to afford each other reciprocal advantages by free mutual advertisements in each other's establishments of the excellence of the hotels in various places, that belong to the syndicate. Thus, the hotels in one city that are members of the association will recommend to their patrons the hotels in other cities that are also members. In all the principal cities central offices will be established. The scheme promises to be very profitable to its members.

We are now told that the redirection of the assessment in Marion county was not chiefly the work of the assessor, but of the county board. That simply transfers the main responsibility for an act of dishonesty from one official to other officials. The *fact* of the dishonesty remains. Of course that "horizontal reduction" of 25 per cent. was made by the county board expressly for the purpose of throwing upon other counties 25 per cent. of Marion's just proportion of state taxes.

In New York criminals must now be executed by electricity. All prominent electricians admit that it will be necessary to experiment on a few criminals before the executing machine can be skillfully manipulated. Some of the electrical experts also think that a few manipulators of the machine will have to sacrifice their lives on the altar of science, before the contrivance can be well understood.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to Dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; To Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

MEETING NOTICES.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.—The regular meeting (postponed) will be held January 8, at the usual place. All members are requested to attend. By order W. MUIRHEAD, Fin. Sec'y.

W. PULLMAN Sec'y.

Elliott Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Full attendance is requested. By order of the Encampment, HARRY C. BOYD, Scribe.

DIED.

In this city, January 7, 1889, Hazel A. King, daughter of Edward A. King, aged 1 year 27 days. Funeral from residence, Nineteenth and Everett, Wednesday at 11 A. M. Friends invited to attend.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW DEAL IN EAST SIDE REAL ESTATE. Partly-time offers by Crette & Brown, Fourth st., East Portland. 9jl7

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BOYNTON Pioneer 120 Fourth st., near Washington. H. B. CLARK, Sole Agent. 309tf

H. H. HILDEBRAND, Prescription Druggist, 34 and Morrison. Telephone 498. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Piggott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co.) North Fourth and Front. Telephone No. 185.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

$2550 WILL BUY ONE LOT 60x100 feet, with a good 6-room house, located two blocks from street car line. In nice neighborhood. John Angel, agent, Second block. 9jl5

MOUNT TABOR—FOR SALE—A FEW acres of fine sloping land which are nonpareil; view extensive; soil and water good; no cold winds to injure. For location, prices and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 3j4-24*

P. C. S. S. CO.

Steamer Alliance will sail Thursday evening at 8 o'clock for Shoalwater Bay and Grey's Harbor. Leave foot of Ostrect. 8j8*

CAN YOU READ MUSIC? A class in Vocal Music will be organized at Cook's Musical Institute on Monday evening, Jan. 7, at 7:30. Terms, $3 for twelve lessons. Applications should be made before that time. 234*1d

INFORMATION WANTED. If James T. Wyman, formerly of Boston, Mass., will communicate with his brother there he will receive information greatly to his advantage. Any one knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor by addressing P. O. Box 3502, Boston, Mass. 19j30d

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. Small monthly or weekly payments. Furniture, Clocks, Watches, Lamps, Rugs, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Pictures, Toilet sets, Albums, Bibles, Toilet Cases and all kinds of household goods; open evenings. The New York Installment Co., 103 and 105 Morrison street.

LOTS FOR SALE—THIS DESIRABLE LEFFLER tract is situated on the Base Line and Mount Tabor roads, and within easy access of Portland by either rail or road. The land which, owing to its elevation, commands good views, is in first-class order, well cultivated, and fit for immediate occupation. Tracts of about half an acre can be bought at fair prices and on favorable terms for payment. To view this property and for further particulars apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Agents, 25 Pine st. 9jl5*

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND Cor. First and Jefferson sts. Over half the pupils graduates of other schools. Name of same furnished on application. The great success of this school is due to the fact that, unlike business colleges, shorthand departments, it is conducted by a court reporter of over 12 years' experience, who has under his instruction not only students of the above, but practicing stenographers in this city who are qualifying themselves for verbatim reporters. dj*

WATCHING THE LAND SPECULATORS. Many small buyers of real estate this year are profiting by past actions of the heavy dealers, who buy when business is quiet. Don't wait till spring, as you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent advance on present prices; especially on the East side.

Lots in Central Park and Tibbet's Addition on easy installments.

Lots and blocks in Holladay's Addition.

Lots on Russell street, Albina.

Lots on Hood and Corbett streets, South Portland.

Small tracts at Mount Tabor.

9jl4f JOHN CAMPBELL, 8 Washington st.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS. OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS, PORTLAND, January 7, 1889.

During the past few days, on account of water running to waste at night, the consumption has increased nearly a million gallons a day.

The public are therefore notified that the water will be shut off from the pipes without further notice from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M., except the weather be cold and the drain through the faucets at night be beyond the capacity of the pumps to supply.

By order of the water committee.

8j7 ISAAC W. SMITH, Superintendent.

LOANS PRIVATELY NEGOTIATED. Confectionery, fruit and cigar stand near postoffice, taking from $15 to $20 per day. Rent $10.

Ale, beer and porter bottling works, well-established family and country trade; ready to step right into. Cheap.

Saloon on North Front st.

Saloon on Washington st.

Cheapest house and lot on Q st., well drained, and supplied with town water. Cheap.

Stationery and notion business on M. Rent, stock at invoice.

Two and one-half acres adjoining "Highland" on the Portland & Vancouver street car and motor line.

KERWICK & THOMAS.

1 Southeast corner Second and Washington sts.

NEW TO-DAY.

SEARS

Came to Oregon in 1888.

SEARS

Coming in 1889.

LAND AND LOTS DOUBLED IN VALUE ALL OVER OREGON.

Last year's immigration bought the greater part of the cheap lands of Oregon and left the real estate offices bare of forced offerings.

The increased demand and the fewer offers to sell for 1889 must certainly double and quadruple values again.

We have bought lots for fruit culture in Oregon and Washington most soon go to the prices obtained in California, viz: $300 to $10 per acre.

We have 2000 acres of land around the shores of Lake La Grande, which everybody who has seen it says nowhere to be the land-locked inland water on the continent.

This land was bought five years ago. Since then a city of a business town has grown up near it, a great city of 14,000 inhabitants. Five years hence it will be surrounded by rail and bridge across the Columbia river with Portland, with every acre within this valuable as the lands around Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis for the same causes which make the latter worth from $10,000 to $20,000 per acre will be at work here after Portland has passed the hundred thousand inhabitant mark.

One half of this land we will put upon the market this spring in five and ten-acre lots at prices ranging from $20 to $50 per acre.

For fruit lands, for pleasure gardening, for summer sport, this location is unexcelled anywhere. Its picturesque beauty and delightful location—at the mouth of the Columbia, below the fronts of the mountains and out of range of the keen winds which come down through the Columbia gorge in winter—will certainly make the latter worth from $50 to $100 per acre. Address Stock Dept., care Oregonian. 9j8

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Every piece is a bargain. No more than 10 acres will be sold to one party.

D. P. SEARS,

Manager, La Camas Company, La Camas, W. T.

Portland Office, No. 7 Stark Street.

SEMI-ANNUAL

Reduction Sale.

In order to reduce our surplus stock, we will give 10 per cent to every customer during this month.

This reduction is not merely on paper, but every purchaser, whether the purchase be large or small, will be given ten per cent off the amount bought.

We are again replenishing our

ART ROOMS

WITH NOVELTIES.

Lessons given in all kinds of Needlework. Stamping a specialty.

MISS NELL,

127 Third St.

SILVERWARE

—OF—

SOLID SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

We are instructed by S. P. FRANKENHEIMER to sell under Chattel Mortgage,

At 169 First st., between Morrison and Yamhill,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 8, At 2 o'clock, and

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9th, At 10 o'clock,

An Elegant Line of Solid Silverware, Diamonds, Watches, silver-plated Ware, Clocks, etc., etc.

ALL FIRST-CLASS.

This elegant line of goods will be sold without any reserve, and buyers for fine goods are invited to attend.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE OFFERINGS

For the New Year, 1889. Where prices are named they are exceptionally low, and in most instances property in some locality cannot be duplicated for more money.

COOK ADDITION.

Half Block on Seventeenth st., well located for residence or for business purposes ..... $ 3,000
Half Block on Third st., adjoining business block, and desirable for hotel or business purposes.
Quarter Block on North Ninth st., close to river; a bargain 5,000
Well improved corner on F st.; rented for more than 8 per cent on price 10,000
One of the best Quarter Blocks in the residence part of Nob Hill; one block to street cars. 6,500
Quarter Block on Third st., 6 lots, in first-class location 50,000
Quarter Block on Water st., city, worth more money 10,000

PORTLAND HEIGHTS.

Improved Quarter Block; magnificent view; on line of cable road; unique, and a bargain. 3,000
70 by 100 feet on corner, 1 block from cable. 1,600

SOUTH PORTLAND.

Half block on high ground with unobstructed view. 5,200
Quarter block west of Hood street—Choice. 2,000
Quarter Block on Kelly street. 2,400
Lot on Corbett street, near cable. 1,800
Quarter Block, well improved on Corbett st. 4,000

SOUTHERN PORTLAND.

A few choice lots on easy terms in this desirable suburb on line of Narrow Gauge road.

A. E. BORTHWICK, 3½ Washington st.

THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE AND TRUST INVESTMENT COMPANY, LD.

MORTGAGE LOANS ON CITY & FARM PROPERTY,

Repayable by installments if desired.

BUILDING LOANS MADE.

MACMASTER & BIRRELL, Agents, 40 Second St., cor. Ash.

ALBINA.

LOTS OF EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR SALE IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN-SITE AT REASONABLE PRICES. FOR TERMS APPLY TO GUSTAVE GANTY, AGENT OF J. B. MONTGOMERY, OPPOSITE N. END MONTGOMERY DOCK.

Take the Albina Boat "Cyclone," foot of Washington st., north side. *†

A. E. BORTHWICK, Real Estate and Loans

REMOVED TO

3½ Washington Street.

C. W. BROWN, Washington Street.

ROOM 25

Over Portland Savings Bank.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOCATED ON MOTOR OR Rapid Transit lines, two or five miles out of the largest commercial cities, are worth from $500 to $5000 each. The plan adopted by the Portland City Real Estate Association for the sale of lots in order to secure a fund for the building of a motor line to West Portland is perfectly legitimate and is founded on sound business principles. Six hundred men or business women buy each a lot at the nominal price of $100. One half of the fund will be used in constructing a motor line, thus increasing substantially the value of all these lots. It is now an assured speculation. Every lot owner will be practically protected. Sales will be made for cash or on the installment plan

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE GIRL where there are not more than two children. Inquire 475 Wa[illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or for office work, by a man of large experience; best of references. Address A. B., care Oregonian. 617

WANTED—DRESS-MAKING OR SEWING BY lady. Neat fitting and good work; references. Address Miss Ada[illegible]

A YOUNG MAN OF CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS experience is open to an engagement as office clerk; has a theory of handling [illegible] Address K. L., care Oregonian.

EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MEN—Retailers, dry goods or clothing salesman wanted; a position as salesman or manager; capital not necessary; can secure one of above; must be sober and good buyer. Address Dry Goods, care Oregonian. 613

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 485 E st. 310

WANTED—SALESMAN—WE CAN GIVE PERmanent employment to a few energetic, earnest, intelligent men; salary or commission; [illegible] Address P. [illegible] Nursery.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK AT PRIvate house. Apply at once at the Northwest corner Fourteenth and Park, Portland. 713

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. Rusco and Green, Portland.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN CARPETS, HOUSE is held good. All in good repair, with modern improvements, for rent. Apply 28 N. Eighth. 695

WANTED TO HIRE FOR 60 DAYS A DINner cart; must [illegible] Portland Natural Ice Co., 70 Oak st. City. F. E. Pinhard, manager.

ROOMS WANTED EVERY GENTLEMEN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BEYOND TWO BRIDGES.

...ng Session of the East Portland City Council Last Evening.

...e Electric Light Question—Exercises To Be ...Issued for Delinquent Assessments on Five Streets—"American Butte."

There was a regular meeting of the com... council last night with Mayor Wheeler ...the chair; present, Councilmen Terry, ...rmody, Shannon, Rankin, Lewis, Hendle, ...ker; absent, Merrick. Ex-City Treas... F. S. Dunning and ex-City Attorney ...olonel Taylor being in attendance, were ...lled within the bar.

CANNOT GET WIRE.

A great many have wanted to know why ...the street lights have not been put up. Mr. ...ogue sent in a petition in which he asked ...n extension of twenty days in which to ...mplete his contract and get the lights all ...t, for it he stated the reason he had not ...en able to put up all the lights was that he ...s unable to get the wire for this purpose, ...though he had used every possible exer... The poles are all up and everything is ...readiness for the remaining fifty lights ...s soon as the wire arrives.

EVERYBODY WANTS LIGHT.

There was the usual flood of petitions for ...location of electric lights, but as will be ...n below the committee recommended ...t either more lights be placed. That will ...ke 115; and probably fifty ten more will be ...ll enough for at least for the present, and ...e people will have to be satisfied with the ...osition that has been made so far. It ...mains to be the sense of the council that ...s who a number should not exceed 125 in ...

REMONSTRANCES.

From Joseph Pagnet and Joseph Burk... remonstrating against the improve... of Fourteenth street; referred to the ...recorder was instructed to give notice. ...ngs of the location of new lights.

From H. Rankin, the recorder was in... to notify the Willamette ...

From H. Z. Rogue, asking for an exten... of two days time in which to com... his electric light contract, who for the ...e nothing arrival granted.

From John Myers, C. Myers and others, ...king that the light on Eleventh and ...phens be removed to Eleventh and W, ...d that lights be placed at the intersections ...Eleventh and Alaska and Eleventh and ...ms; referred to committee on fire and ...

From J. W. Frazy, C. H. Meusdorffer, ...ah Allen and G. W. Dustin, asking the ...y council to take steps for the full im... ...ement of Fifth street in Holladay's ad... ...ion; referred to committee on streets and ...

From property holders in relation to give ...ice as soon as grades are established.

From Wm. Lightmaker, as follows: ...ntleman: I am duly sworn, say ...t I was contractor for the improvement ...Sixth street abutting the east halves of lots ...d 8, block 120, in East Portland; that the ...k was fully paid for at the time of ...mpletion and that I believe that the ...ens against the same should be canceled." In ...nnection with the above Mary A. Austin, ...: "I, Mary A. Austin, in consideration ...the premises, would respectfully ask your ...norable body to cancel said lien of ...ary Lightmaker."

From S. M. Seaman, asking for the issu... of an execution for the collection of all ...linquent street assessments on Sixteenth, ...and William's streets; granted and on ...st of February, Ninth and Fifth streets ...added.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

...Mathman	$119 25
...Bros	21 60
...eelman	19 80
...Ellinger	12 90
...Wood	50 00
...Bailey	45
...Portland Gas Co.	9 00
...Dyer	24 90
...Dyer	14 00
...Wood	12 60
...Ray	12 90
...Bros	16 80
...Bailey	5 00
...Bros	10 75
...Coldwell	90
...Bailey	9 90
...Smith	10 00
...Logan	8 00
...Telegram	22 50
...Telegram	1 95
...Wood	123 00
...McKillop	25 00
...ases of contagious diseases	225 81

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

...rom the fire and water committee recom... ...nding where additional lights are to be ...ced: Montgomery and Fourth, Weidler ...Fourth, Clackamas and Fourth, Second ...Fourth, Second and Multnomah, ...and G; Thirtieth and G; Fourteenth ...G; Mississippi avenue and Killingsworth, ...enth and J, Seventh and P, Fourteenth ...O; one at each end of the Sixteenth ...et bridge; Eighth and Alaska; adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

...rom the street committee in the matter ...Hawthorne avenue, recommending that ...damages be paid out of the general ...d; adopted and warrants ordered drawn.

...rom the street committee recommending ...passage of the ordinance changing the ...e on Montgomery and Fourth and Clay ...Fourth streets; adopted.

...rom the committee on health and police ...mmending the passage of the ordinance ...gard to obstruction of sidewalks, etc.; ...ted.

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

...rom the city surveyor, submitting his ...rk for the month of Seventh street, if ...ended to Central street; Riverside ...enue, and Ellsworth street from the ...rn of Fifth street to the east line ...Fourth street; adopted and the city at... ...y be instructed to draw an ordinance ...respond therewith.

ACCEPTANCE OF STREET WORK.

...arrants were ordered drawn for the fol... ...g street work, which has been ac...ed:

...rk on N street abutting lots 3 and 4, ...S. Garrison's subdivision.

...rk on Fifth street abutting block K.

...rk on Fourth street abutting blocks 87, ...5 and 97, for elevated roadway and ...ted sidewalk.

...rk on Sixteenth street abutting the 200 ...t on the east side of Sixteenth, be... ...n E and G streets, and same between G ...H streets, and same between H and I ...s, and same between I and J streets, ...same between J and K streets, and ...s 317 and 320 for grading, sidewalk and ...walk, and blocks 318 and 319 for grad...

...rk on E street abutting blocks 76 and ...r grading, sidewalk and crosswalk.

...rk on E street abutting block 276, for ...g.

...rk on Fifth street abutting block 51, for ...g, sidewalk, crosswalk and gutter.

...rk on N street abutting block 205, for ...g, gravel and sidewalk.

The recorder reported that he had looked ...to matter of a double assessment on the ...rty of Mrs. H. B. Chase, and found ...he lien now on the city docket should ...anded, as the taxes had been paid; ...ved and the recorder instructed to can... ...e lien;

ORDINANCES.

...ending the grade at the intersection of ...h and Clay streets from 204½ to 209, ...t the intersection of Fourth and Montgomery from 204 to 206. Read the third time ...passed.

...ending section two of ordinance pro... ...for the punishment of persons ob... ...ing the sidewalks, crosswalks, alleys ...streets; and making it the duty of the ...to enforce the same, read the third ...and passed.

...viding for spark catchers on all rail... ...within the city; read twice and refer... ...the committee on streets and public ...ty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...Lewis moved that the recorder be in... ...ted to give notice of change of grade at ...e intersection of G and Thirteenth streets, ...d to 186 feet; referred to the city sur... ...and street committee.

...otion of Halfpenny the street com... ...ner was instructed to open Beacon ...from the center line of the Milwaukee ...the center line of Seventh street; ...recorder was instructed to give notice. ...ings of the location of new lights.

...otion of Rankin, the recorder was in... ...ted to notify Williamette ...

...otion of Crosier, the street commis... ...stone was instructed to remove the rubbish on Fourth street, from Sullivan's gulch to Holladay's avenue, and that the Tacoma Company be not allowed to tear up more than one block at a time.

VARIOUS NEWS NOTES.

The Portland & Vancouver cars cannot make stops on the curves. A great many people seem to be under the impression that the cars will stop on these curves, but they are mistaken. The cars, however, will stop at the next street crossing after passing a curve. People should remember this and they will not be disappointed.

"AMERICAN BUTTE."

Mr. D. D. Prettyman, now of Salem, but formerly an old resident of Mount Tabor, was in the city yesterday. He is the oldest of the four sons of Dr. P Prettyman, all of whom are well known here, having settled at Mount Tabor at an early day, about the year 1848. Mr. D. D. Prettyman says that that portion of what is known as Mount Tabor which is north of the base line road should be called "American Butte." His claim was on this butte and he called it American Butte. Mr. Prettyman now thinks this name should be retained. He has a large number of letters he has written to various newspapers, and they are dated at the American Butte. He has the printed clippings pasted in a scrap-book. The Willamette Street Railway Company's line often completed to Mount Tabor, he says, will divide Mount Tabor proper from American Butte, and he insists that the latter name should be retained.

Mr. Prettyman was also instrumental in opening and establishing the base line road, having circulated the petition to the county court for this purpose. Mr. Prettyman spent the night with his brother at Mount Tabor, and expressed himself as much gratified at the great development and progress of the country surrounding Mount Tabor and which he did so much to open up in the early days.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ELECTION.

The Sunday school board of the Century M. E. church held their annual meeting last night for the purpose of hearing the annual reports of the officers and the election of officers, for the ensuing year. The secretary's report showed that there had been an average attendance of 172½ per Sunday. After the reports were read and referred to a finance committee the board proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Superintendent, R. Hunson; first assistant superintendent, John Kenworthy; lady assistant, Mrs. C. D. McClure; secretary, J. A. Hines; treasurer, D. R. Young; librarian, H. R. Hill; choirister, Fred Cozlur; organist, Dora McClure.

ONE-THIRD GRAVELED.

The Portland & Vancouver Railroad Company is now changing the track on Fourth street so that the rails will be on ties. When the work is completed to the northern limits, the street will be one-third graveled, and this will have only two tracks to be graveled. The expense of finishing the work would be very small, and it should be done as soon as possible. It would be cheaper than a suit for damages against the railroad or the city, and the property owners will find it out.

LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., Rev. J. W. Sellwood will deliver a lecture on his recent visit to the Sandwich Islands, at which time he will speak of the climate, habits of the people, the great volcano, etc., etc. Hall & Stott's hall, corner Fourth and J streets. Proceeds for the benefit of the organ fund.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches of East Portland will unite the present week of prayer, and hold their services each evening in the M. E. church, on Ninth and I streets. All are cordially invited. Services at 7:30 o'clock.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

Inspection of the Willamette Chief—Departures and Arrivals.

The C. S. Hulbert and the Clarence S. Bement, with general cargoes from New York, are both fully due at Astoria. The Hulbert sailed on the 2d of August and the Bement on the 15th of the same month, making them out 150 and 142 days, respectively. Both vessels are consigned to Sutton & Beebe.

The steamer Willamette Chief will be inspected at the Ash street dock to-day by the local United States inspectors, Ferguson and McDermott. The old shaft of the steamer was broken several days since and a new one has been inserted, which necessitates a new inspection.

The Danube, Captain Hill, has nearly discharged the merchandise portion of her cargo at the E street dock, and will soon commence the discharge of her coal. She was furnished with a new pilot-house before leaving Vancouver on her recent voyage.

The Andes leaves down for Astoria to-day, with a cargo of 1250 tons of flour. She completed her loading several days ago, and has been lying in the stream since. The vessel is consigned to Taylor, Young & Co.

The steamship State of California left the steamer dock at 12 o'clock last night with a full cargo of general merchandise for San Francisco.

At 9 A. M. yesterday the weather at Astoria was reported thick, the wind from the southeast and the bar obscured.

The Bothelbert was transferred yesterday from the O. & C. dock to the foot of D street.

The steamship Columbia is due from San Francisco at about 5 P. M. to-day.

The steamer Alliance arrived in at Astoria at 3:15 P. M. yesterday.

FAR TOWARD THE NORTH POLE

"Where the Wolf's Long Howl is Heard on Onalaska's Lonely Shore."

From the *Mining Record* of Juneau, Alaska of December 20, the following extracts are clipped:

The weather during the past week has been mild and pleasant. An overcoat so far this season has been a useless article of wearing apparel.

The little steam schooner Jaylmwker returned Tuesday morning from a hunting expedition having on board a number of fine, fat deer, which found a ready market.

The work of running the tunnel to tap the ledge of the Bear's Nest group is being pushed with all possible speed. A force of men is engaged day and night in the work.

During the week the only remaining portion of the townsite of Juneau that had not been filed on as mineral land was located and recorded. Verily, it is a great mineral country in which we live.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season considerable improvement is going on in Juneau in the way of building. Several new buildings have been erected and Mr. Hoppner and Mr. Mulcahy have built additions to their houses.

The failure of the Idaho to arrive on time will inconvenience a number of our merchants who expected to receive a stock of Christmas goods. A number of turkeys were expected also, and if the Idaho left Portland on schedule time, the turkeys, by the time they arrive, will be as tough as the steamship company's freight charges.

Last Saturday Lieut. M. E. M. Company's tug boat Lucy started down to render assistance to the wrecked Leo. She took a scow and other necessary appliances to assist in raising the vessel, but returned to Juneau this morning with the portion of the crew left in charge of the perishable freight on the beach. The Leo remains in her sunken condition, but it is the opinion of the crew that she can be raised without much trouble, and an effort will be made to do so within the next few weeks.

Additional returns of the Alaska salmon pack during the season of 1888 have been sent to Governor Swineford for incorporation in his annual report to the national government. These place the pack in our waters at 100,000 or more cases beyond the amount packed on Puget sound and the Columbia river. Next year's product promises to be still greater, as two new large canneries are now being built on Copper river and the other at Lituya bay; also a cannery at Bartlett bay and one at Chilcoot.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Valuable Essays on Farm Topics at the Salem Institute.

Paulson on Dairying—Gouty on Eggs and Poultry—Dickenson on Value and Management of Grasses.

The following essays were delivered at the Farmers' Institute held at Salem January 3 and 4. The institute was held in the senate chamber at the capitol, and was attended by a good assemblage of farmers from the surrounding counties. It was a very interesting and instructive occasion and well repaid all who were in attendance. Other essays and addresses were delivered, some of which will appear next week. All that were of practical use and upon farm topics will be published in THE OREGONIAN. Those of a merely theoretical nature we may not find room for.

The intention of these institutes is to interest farmers and induce them to discuss ordinary matters of farm life. They are conducted by the faculty of the State Agricultural College. At the Salem institute there were present on the part of the college President Arnold and Professors Grim, Lake and Irish, who all took an active interest and did much to add to the interest.

Other institutes will be held and duly announced when they are determined on. It is intended to hold them at Hillsboro and at Roseburg during the present college year, and, if possible, also at Jacksonville.

When farmers learn the interest and value they afford they will turn out and attend in large numbers.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: There has been a great deal said in the public prints about the farmers not supplying the market with poultry and eggs. I will tell you what we have done in that line the past year. We commenced with 126 hens and eight cockerels; we sold during the year 1888 870 dozen eggs for which we received $198 52, bringing nearly 23 cents a dozen. Eggs were used freely in our family whenever wanted, without regard to price.

We sold seven and one-half dozen chickens that brought us $20 75. We also raised and sold $7 worth of geese, making a total of $232 27. The cost of feed was seventy-five bushels of wheat at 75 cents a bushel, $56 25, and forty bushels of oats at 30 cents, $12; total $68 25, leaving the sum of $164 02 for our labor in taking care of our poultry and marketing our product. We now have on the farm 200 chickens. Were we to reduce our stock to the number that we started with, at the present price of fowls they would bring $22. That leaves our profits $186 02.

Farmers often say to me: "There is no profit in poultry." Take a look into their hen houses and the yards where they are fed, and you will not wonder at it. The manure is from three to six inches deep in the house, and every crevice crawling with chickens ready to prey on the hens. When fed, the feed is thrown into a dirty yard where they gather filth with every mouthful of feed. With such care, I admit there is no profit in the business. The house should be well ventilated and kept clean and should be scalded frequently to destroy vermin. Coal oil should be used freely on their perches, and pine tar and grease is useful. Hens should be fed in a clean place. Ag-rass plot is my preference. I have tried it, though the hens did not seem to like them. They would leave the boxes and follow me to be fed on the grass. We feed dry grain mainly; part of the time it is cooked and fed warm, with a mess of potatoes cooked once or twice a week with scraps from the table. Stimulants such as pepper and similar condiments should be avoided, as they tend to shorten the life of the hen. Too much cooked feed has a tendency to produce dysentery. Sour apples are not good for them. Sweet apples and potatoes chopped fine and fed raw are a help, if not given to freely. We have found charcoal to be almost a preventive of cholera. If they have access to it they will eat a large quantity. This week, ours ate a five gallon can of pounded charcoal in one day, yet they had had it every day. Plenty of gravel is an absolute necessity. Care should be taken to introduce new blood into the flock every year, as without it they soon degenerate.

You all know the physological result of families intermarrying with each other for generations. The same result is produced among poultry, and it only takes a short time to accomplish it.

A few words on raising young chickens. When we set a hen we either put a little sulphur or pulverized tobacco in the nest to keep chickers off the hen. When the chickens are hatched they are fed on light bread crumbs soaked in milk; as they grow older we bake bread for them out of graham flour or shorts, taking the same pains to have it light that we would if it were baked for family use. As they grow older we mix soaked wheat with their feed. When they first come off the nest we rub a small quantity of tar and grease on the breast of the hen. The young chickens get enough of it on them to keep off the vermin. W. H. GOUDY.

DAIRYING.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Dairying, in its various branches, is a subject which calls for the closest consideration of every farmer, for while every farmer is not in its full meaning a dairyman, yet there are but few if any farms in Oregon that do not furnish the home supply of dairy products, or at least attempt to do so; but there are more than there should be that are, both as regards quality and quantity, deficient, even so far as the home supply is concerned, while there are many who do not produce a surplus.

DAIRY STOCK.

The first matter to be considered is the dairy stock, for without good dairy cows no one can produce butter or other dairy goods at a profit.

As you all know there are certain breeds of cattle especially noted for their capability of producing more than the average amount, both as regards quality and quantity of milk; and good, rich milk is the first requisite for profitable dairying. While I will not discuss the relative merits of the different dairy breeds, I will name them: They are the Jerseys, the Guernseys, the Ayrshirest the Holstein, and, of late, the Red Polls are making claims to be considered a dairy breed. I am aware that there are also some claims made for the Shorthorns as dairy cattle, but a breed as well established for beef cattle cannot, in my opinion, make just claims to be considered as dairy cattle, for whenever a cow has the points of a good beef animal she very seldom, if ever, has the points of a good milk cow; or in other words, whenever you breed your cattle to become good beef cattle, you do so at the expense of their quality as milk cows; and the reverse. There is nothing that has done more to retard improvement in all stock than the attempt to produce the "general purpose" horse, cow or sheep. If you want milk from a cow, breed for milk; if you want beef, breed for beef.

But the quality of the milk is also to be taken into account, and while there is considerable difference in the different dairy breeds in this respect, nevertheless the food given and the care bestowed on your dairy cows are most important matters to consider, for without good food, and plenty of it, the best cow would soon cease to be profitable, and he who exposes his dairy cows to the cold rains of autumn and the snows of winter will never make dairying profitable. There are many farmers who neglect to provide extra food; when the summer's heat dries up the pastures the cows shrink in their milk, in fact almost go dry, and no amount of feeding will ever bring them into full profit again until they have another calf. The cheapest way to provide extra food is clover and sweet corn for summer feeding, and winter rye, sown early in the autumn on rich land, for early spring. In the East the silo is now used to a great extent for this purpose, but the climate and soil of our state enables us to produce plenty of green food for at least eight months in the year, and the question as to the profit of the silo will be discussed at some future time. Whether it pays or not is a matter that is still an open question, but there is no doubt that liberal feeding of grain during the period that dry food is used, is profitable. Yes, absolutely necessary. Breed is good, but without liberal feeding and good care breed amounts to but little, in fact the scrub will stand neglect and hunge better than our improved breeds. A neighbor of mine, who allows his cattle to subsist during the winter on what they can get on of the straw pile and pick up in the brush, told me several years ago that he was not satisfied with them, and intended to get a Holstein bull to improve his stock, asking my opinion regarding the value of the different breeds of dairy cattle. I told him that while I believed in improving our cattle in that way, it would be well for him to get at the same time a little "Holstein management."

THE CARE OF MILK.

Webster defines the dairy as "that department of farming which is concerned in the production of milk and its conversion into butter and cheese." You may have cows that give plenty of good, rich milk, but unless that milk is properly taken care of until it is converted into butter or cheese, you will gain but little. Cleanliness in every stage of the process is absolutely necessary. Good milk is often much injured by careless milking, and it is one of the difficulties that the dairyman labors under, who is compelled to hire help, to have him milking done cleanly and well. Dirty milk will never make a first-class article of butter or cheese.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING.

It is not within the scope of the subject given me to discuss the various ways of making butter or cheese, neither would I have time to do so; but I will say that good, first-class butter can be made by any of the different processes used in converting milk into butter, but the amount of labor necessary to do so varies considerably, and also the quantity produced. The butter which received the highest premium for a dairy of twenty cows or less, at the Fat Stock Show held in Portland in 1887, was made from milk set in the old style shallow pans. There is no doubt, however, that, co-operative creameries or cheese factories, equipped with all the latest appliances and helps in dairy work, would give the best results. A statement was made not long ago in an Oregon agricultural paper, by our dairy commissioner, that by the use of a centrifugal cream separator the product of his dairy had been increased twenty per cent. Now while I do not doubt the correctness of the statement, as far as that particular dairy is concerned, I should not expect any such increase in every dairy; in other words, I do not think that all that could have been realized with the process used previous to the separator, had been realized. There had been a leak somewhere. But even an increase of ten per cent only, in a dairy of twenty cows or more, would soon pay for the extra expense; taken also in account the amount of labor saved in handling the milk as well as the advantage of having the skim milk perfectly sweet. The products of a creamery, if a competent manager is secured, sell, at a low estimate, for from three to five cents per pound more than the average farm butter, and it also relieves the ladies of much drudgery, that often not too well performed, because other duties prevent it from being done at the proper time and in the proper manner.

THOMAS PAULSEN.

VALUE AND MANAGEMENT OF GRASSES.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have not the American census to quote from, but it is my impression that instead of cotton being king the grass of the land is king. If my memory serves me right, the value runs up into the billions of dollars for single year's crop. We are to count in this matter not the value of the hay alone, which can be weighed, ton by ton, but the grazing cattle upon 10,000 hills and in countless valleys, every breakfast steak and the butter with which it is made, testifies to the rich grass from which they came. The wool of our sheep, the clothing we wear, the hats which crown our heads, the socks for our feet, are largely the output of the grasses. The milk for the rich coffee, the cream which mingles with the red blush of the strawberries when we come home at noon, the nectar of busy bees which we spread with our butter, all speak their worth. Nor can we count the value of the grasses in dollars alone. There are some things better than dollars, however much we prize them. The carpet of green which is spread out over the earth rests the eye and makes the earth like home. The ten thousand flowers with their varying beauty, please the taste, and give to the poet and the rich alike something which they can enjoy, and if I remember right my friend, John Minto, said years ago, when he edited the *Willamette Farmer*, that a state or people that depended on the raising of grain would grow poorer every year, while the state which devoted itself to raising stock, dairying, bee and wool would grow richer every year. As an instance of this, he gave the state of Iowa, which for many years had made the raising of wheat, corn and oats their main products for sale. This they continued until the farmers were almost bankrupt. Many here can remember how there was almost a collapse in the whole business of that noble state. But since they began the new order of things, turning their attention to pasture and hay, raising cattle, marketing their beef and dairy products, there has been a constant gain, not only in the wealth of the people, but in the richness and productiveness of their lands. The grasses which grow are fed on the land, and the manure is constantly enriching it. This only shows how if you will plan for, and kindly treat the grasses, they will make you a generous and grateful return for all your care.

I do not mean by this that we are to abandon the raising of grain. I mean simply that while we make grain the *main* crop for the farm, we are choosing a *second* or a *third* best thing to which we put our labor. Grasses and cattle, milk, butter and wool and all the concomitants of the grasses should be put into the first rank by our farmers if we would march on to higher and better things.

But perhaps a dozen active minds in this room are already asking how shall we do it? We believe in grass. We believe it is a good thing, but this is a dry climate, and dry climates are never good for grass. We cannot make rain. We have no key to unlock the storehouses above. Grass will not grow without rain. What shall we do? You are advising us to undertake impossibilities, say friends, wait and you shall hear. I am not urging you to impossibilities. The key to the heavens is within reach of every man who has a fair brain and a little means to help him to it.

Some of you have passed along the road past my nursery during the last summer and fall. You have admired its beauty and thrifty growth; you have almost wondered how the roots of those trees could find moisture and grow on month after month, even to the third and fourth month of continued dry weather. You have noticed my meadows, and how wonderfully thick the large corks of hay have stood upon it, and this, too, without interruption or reseeding for seventeen years, the timothy growing as rank that year's swath was a winrow. Three to five tons to the acre each year, and the amount not guessed at, but actually weighed. At one time I measured off thirty square rods of ground, less than one-fifth of an acre, and put the hay on my wagon and weighed it on the scales here in town, and found that it was a ton and ten pounds; and each year, wet or dry, during all these years it has given me, as I said before, three to five tons to the acre. Now, this land is no richer than the other millions of acres throughout this valley. It is swale land through my nursery; and though the manure that I put on the upland no doubt has had some influence upon it to keep it productive, yet I think the process of preparing the ground is the main thing which has kept it up to its never-failing yield. As I said, it was a swale, when I began on it twenty-three years ago, the ground rising as you go back from it, so that in the thirty rods back as I ditched it last winter, I had only just fill enough to have the water drain off. This swale had an average of eight rods in width, and I began on it in the winter of 1865 and plowed it out from the center, leaving the dead furrow for the water to settle into. In the spring following, as soon as it was dry enough to work I harrowed thoroughly, and in a week or two days put down my plow as deep as I could with two horses and plowed it out again, leaving the dead furrow deeper by another furrow. This process was continued every four weeks till the last of October, plowing, harrowing and working, scraping over the land with a road scraper, time to time, to prevent [illegible] the winter was [illegible] and so at a late hour, and the whole outside as mellow that you could run your hand and arm into it nearly to your elbow. All parts of the soil were perfectly disintegrated, furnishing a complete bed for the little roots of the timothy to penetrate into to find their food and moisture.

Now then, as to what I meant when I said a little while ago that the key to the heavens to unlock the store houses of moisture is within the reach of every man who has a little means to help him to it. He needs only the proper tools and teams and good sense to do it. It is a well known fact, demonstrated by science and found true by experience, that if you open the pores of the soil deep, and make it fine by work when it is in good condition to receive the plow and harrow, you it it to receive moisture from the atmosphere, which during the hot, dry weather of summer, holds vast quantities of it in a concealed state, and which it is ever ready to give up when it comes in contact with any colder substance. If you take a pitcher of ice cold water and set it in a hot room in summer in a very few minutes the sides of that pitcher are covered with drops of water which has been condensed from the hot air of the room. The hot air holding its invisible vapor, coming in contact with the sides of the ice-cold pitcher, has been suddenly reduced in temperature, causing it to part with the water which it held while in its heated state. That pitcher is the key which you can use to unlock the little storehouse of air, which is around it, and compel it to part with its water, or in other words, make it rain upon the sides of that pitcher. Now, then, if you make an acre of ground or whole field so fine by working that you open all its pores the earth beneath being colder than the air, which penetrates to the depth of several inches, it is compelled to leave there the excess of moisture which it held while hot, and there is a little shower of rain every night which the thirsty mouths of the little roots drink in to their full satisfaction. Deep plowing, subsoiling, breaking the earth to pieces, harrowing it fine and working it in dry weather till every part is like an ash heap is the mighty key which you hold to unlock the rains of heaven upon your fields. If you have not rain upon your ground to produce good crops of hay or good pasture here in this climate during its long dry months you must make it, and I give the above as the proper preparation of the soil.

The next thing which I wish to speak of is the time and way of sowing to get the best results. It is here that I expect I shall cross the ideas of some of my hearers. After the soil is prepared as I have indicated above, you will generally have moisture enough to bring up timothy in the early fall. You can sow in September and little need be assured of getting from one-half to two-thirds of a crop the next summer. It is a principle with all kinds of seeds that they should be sown at that time of the year, when they naturally fall to the ground, provided they are in their natural state when they fall. All kinds of tree seeds which fall from the trees in the autumn of the year should be sown in the autumn. Peach seeds, apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince berries of all kinds should be planted in the autumn, and should not be allowed to get dry, except as the natural nuts get dry on the tree, and in the natural shell or husk which surrounds them. Locust seed, catalpa, ailanthus naturally hang on the tree all winter, and they should not be sown till spring. Timothy seed naturally falls from its husk or capsule in autumn, and all hence the rains moisten and it springs up, takes root, and grows during the winter, and is not easily killed with the frost. But clover does not naturally fall from its pericarp or capsule, in the autumn of the year. In all countries which are natural to clover there is not much seed in the growth of the spring part of the year. It is the late heads which ripen in the cool fall months that contain the seed for the next summer's growth. And they are held erect in the dry ng stems as the cold weather comes on and when they are finally pressed down by he weight of the snows of winter the seed is still held in the capsule and sheltered as with an umbrella from the wet; and it is only as the heads decay in the spring, that the seed sprouts can force its way through the capsule and it begins to grow.

I have spoken of seeds in their natural state. The wind threshes out the timothy seed in the early fall, and sends it bare of all protection to the ground ready to grow; but not so with the clover. We are obliged to apply the cutting and knocking teeth of the threshing machine to get the seed out of its capsules, and then if we sow it in the fall, they deprived of its natural protection, it springs up only to meet an untimely death by the first heavy frost that come. Sometimes you may sow the seed in the early fall, when there is an abundance of rain, and that is followed by an exceedingly warm winter, and you will get a stand of clover, but these favorable conditions do not occur oftener than once in five or ten years. When the farmer sows clover in all these other years in the fall he loses his money and time and patience, and almost feels that he must give it up and that he cannot raise clover in this country. On the other hand, if he will prepare his ground as I have indicated in this essay, and sow in the spring after the ground is in good order to work, the dry weather will not affect it and he will get a crop of clover every time he sows.

If you shall go out past my ground to-day you will see two teams at work on an old piece of ground. The first span of horses goes ahead and plows a furrow as near to ten inches deep as they can carry the plow. Another team follows with a subsoil plow, lifting and loosing the earth twelve to fifteen inches deeper than the bottom of that deep furrow. And if you shall go along them next fall, with the common blessing of heaven, you will see trees on that ground, trim, thrifty, beautiful, three to five feet high, showing that they have had all the necessary conditions to their best health and growth. They will have just the conditions that a good meadow ought to have for its best growth. And now let me say that the best grasses for Oregon to sow in the fall are just three, and they are worth all the rest—timothy, red-top and orchard grass; the first and the last of these for high land, and red-top for low land, beaver dam land, and the like. The clovers best fitted for it is alsnate are red clover, white clover and alsike, and these will always catch and do well under the conditions which I have named. Try it, friends. Follow out just the plan I have given, and see if you will not clap your hands with joy over the result.

And now let me conclude with a few points:

First—Do not expect to get something for nothing.

Second—Don't treat your meadow and pasture lands as if they were beggars and worthless things.

Third—Remember that Miss Meadow is a beautiful lady. In the dewy mornings of spring she sparkles with gold and diamonds. She is dressed in velvet and green. On her breast she wears the most beautiful flowers. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like her. If you make her wait for the second table, and only give her the crusts and bones after Mrs. Wheat and Oats and Barley have dined, she will resent it, and make herself scarce. Like an over-worked woman she will lose her beauty and freshness, and pass away.

Fourth—Don't sow grass seeds on land which has not been subdued with cultivation.

Fifth—Kill the fern first. Cut down and burn the young growth of fir timber first.

Sixth—Don't expect the meadow to succeed on land where wheat and oats would not grow.

Seventh—Don't think a summer fallow too good to sow grass seed on.

Eighth—Don't sow it among wheat and oats and expect it to do well, unless it should be a very uncommon year for dampness and rain. O. DICKENSON.

[Other essays will appear to-morrow.]

BRUTALITIES.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The article published a few days ago, giving an account of a man who dragged the lifeless remains of his dead wife around the room, kicked and mutilated the poor old wornout tenement of clay that the good sisters of mercy were preparing to return to the dust from whence it came, was enough to arouse within the humph breast the feeling, that punishment can man inflict on such a brute that will bring him to a sense of his duty? But let us look at the judge too harshly of that man; when we have lawless who walk the streets of this city every day who are really much worse; who will actually strike and kick their wives before the spirit body has separated from its earthly home; who will grab their little children by the hair and beat them till their little bodies are bruised and sore, and so misuse them at home that many are driven to lives of intemperance and shame. Let the whipping post and pillory be set up and try the effect upon those wife beaters and wives and children [illegible] whether [illegible] influence [illegible] and [illegible] of their [illegible] and deluded organizations. AGNOSTIC.

All humors, boils, pimples and like blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GEN. HARRISON WAR...

A Republican Picture of Blaine in the Cabinet.

How He Would Be a Hidden Foe of the Administration—The Miller-Platt Rivalry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The republicans are very much more concerned than they appear to be about the appointment of Mr. Blaine in the cabinet. The best illustration of the talk which one hears may be gathered from the statement of one of the most pronounced anti-Blaine leaders, who has recently returned from a visit to the president-elect. If he talked with General Harrison as he says he did, his interview must have been a remarkable one. He said:

"Every man who has $100,000 and every man who has 5 cents is at work endeavoring to convince General Harrison that the republicans of the country are unanimously in favor of the appointment of Mr. Blaine as secretary of state. There is not a single one of which the friends of Mr. Blaine can complain that has not been exerted in his behalf. This is going on day and night, and has been since the result of the election was known. General Harrison must be almost distracted. Mr. Blaine's forces are acting aggressively and dictatorial. They simply demand the appointment. By indirection they threaten the new president, with all sorts of disaster if their wishes are not gratified. Notice has been plainly given that it is to be the state department or nothing, and the threat can be interpreted to mean anything that is supposed to be desirable to be avoided by partisan politics. But the Blaine forces are not working alone. They are the more aggressive and courageous; but the new president has heard something on the other side. I know of one opinion that he has recently heard, and there are some others who have talked in the same way. But for the most part the opponents of Mr. Blaine are much more timid than his supporters. I told General Harrison plainly that the Blaine men in the active one of the strong features of the day in the Northwestern were well held, and St. Paul was made a sudden spurt and moved up nearly 7 cents, after opening off one. This was on a report that there would be a 25 per cent dividend declared. Minneapolis became the feature toward the end of the session, and the market closed dull and steady at irregular changes of small fractions from the opening prices, with declines noted in the last hour, but among those which are higher, Omaha preferred rose 1 per cent, Illinois Central 1¼, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 0¾.

Government securities were steady.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money on call, easy at 5@6%. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7. Sterling exchange, firm and active; sixty-day bills, $4 84¾; ninety-day, $4 88.

BONDS.

U. S. 4's (reg.)	123½	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	109¾
U. S. 4s (coupon)	123½	Pacific 6s	119
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	109¾		

STOCKS.

American Ex	109¾	North western	107¾
Canada Pacific	51	N. Y. Central	107¾
Canada Southern	52¾	Oregon Imp.	71¾
Central Pacific	33½	O. & M.	22
Burlington	100	Transcontinental	18¾
Del. & Lackawanna	140	Pacific Mail	36¾
Denver & Rio Grde.	16¾	Reading	43¾
Erie	27¾	Rock Island	97¾
Kansas & Texas	15¾	St. Paul	85¾
Lake Shore	107¾	Texas Pacific	22¾
Louisville & Nashvi ld	67¾	Union Pacific	57¾
Michigan Central	84¾	S. Express	140
Missouri Pacific	75	Wells-Fargo	140
Northern Pacific	22¾	Western Union	85¾
N. P. Preferred	61¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—[illegible] peka first [illegible] ton & Quincy [illegible] Land [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Jan. 7.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 20 pkgs hardware, 15 bxs axes, 1 car spring wagons, 50 pkgs castings, soap pkgs, 4 car sand 12 pkgs machinery, 1 car furniture, 17 cs hats and caps, 1 cs clothing, 4 pkgs domestics, 242 pkgs dry goods, cs clothing, 4 pkgs domestics, 242 pkgs dry goods, cs clothing.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: 1,000 bbls flour, 220 lbs hides, 5 25,568 ctls wheat, 1005 bbls flour, 220 lbs hides, 5 pkgs butter, 24 bxs eggs, 215 bxs fruit, 27 bxs dried fruit, 30,000 lbs flax.

WHEAT—The market is still dull and inactive. Every one seems to fully appreciate the situation, and farmers and shippers are both waiting for something to turn up. Foreign cables report a stronger feeling abroad, with New York in better tone, and Chicago also shows more healthy indications.

FREIGHTS—The situation has not improved and everything is quiet.

EGGS—The market remains fairly active and supply ample.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—On the first two business days of last week call money was lent as high as 6 to 10 per cent., and the money was worked close, but payments of interest and dividends by the treasury and corporations, with large returns of currency from the interior, crops of currency from the situation later completely changed the situation later on. Near the close 4 per cent. was the maximum, and rates gradually eased off until Friday afternoon, when money was accessible at 3½ and 4 per cent. Financial institutions were offering funds freely at 5 per cent. and under, and the supply seems to have been on the increase in all directions. The increase in the increase in all directions. The increase in the increase in the week stiffened the offers to local loans early in the week almost the refusal to of lenders on time, and some of them refused to renew maturing contracts at 5 per cent. Borrowers consequently held off. The result was that on consequently held off. The result was that on consequently held off. The result was that time accommodations were subsequently offered liberally at 5 per cent., but borrowers generally refused to pay over 4½ per cent. for four and six months money. The discount market was a little firmer, and most of the business in commercial paper was at 5½ and 7 per cent., but at the end of the week there were evidences of a recession and merchants were looking for easy terms.

In the general market the trade is very dull, and there are no quotable changes.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The stock market to-day showed no change in its temper from the close of last week. Dealings were confined principally to the professional element. The Grangers and the Southwesterns were well held, and St. Paul was one of the strong features of the day in the active list. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred made a sudden spurt and moved up nearly 7 per cent., after opening off one. This was on a report that there would be a 2½ per cent dividend, to-morrow. Intense dullness became the feature toward the end of the session, and the market closed dull and steady at irregular changes of small fractions from the opening prices. Final dealings were dull and unimportant, but among those which are higher, Omaha preferred rose 1⅜, St. Paul 1¼, Missouri Pacific 1⅜, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 1½.

Governments were steady.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money on call, easy at 2@4; Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange, firm and active; sixty-day bills, $4 80½; demand, $4 88.

BONDS.

U. S. 4's (reg.).....	125¾	U. S. 4½s (coupon)...	109¼
U. S. 4's (coupon).....	126¾	Pacific 6s.....	119
U. S. 4½s (reg.).....	108½		

STOCKS.

American Ex.....	109¼	Northwestern.....	107¾
Canada Pacific.....	61	N. Y. Central.....	107⅜
Canada Southern.....	53½	Oregon Imp.....	7½
Central Pacific.....	35½	O. R. & N.....	92
Burlington.....	102	Transcontinental.....	19¾
Del & Lackawanna.....	140⅝	Pacific Mail.....	39¾
Denver & Rio Grde.....	15	Reading.....	48
Erie.....	27½	Rock Island.....	67½
Kansas & Texas.....	19⅜	St. Paul.....	69¾
Lake Shore.....	103¾	Texas Pacific.....	22¾
Louisville & Nashv'l.	74	Union Pacific.....	67
Michigan Central....	80½	U. S. Express.....	73
Missouri Pacific....	73	Wells-Fargo.....	132
Northern Pacific....	20½	Western Union.....	85⅝
N. P. Preferred.....	49½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 12b; do railroad, 56½; Burlington & Quincy, 109½; Mexican Central, common, 12½; do first mortgage bonds, 67½; San Diego Land Company, 827.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Consols, 98 7-16. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42 11-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Sterling exchange, long $4 85; sterling exchange, short $4 89; U. S. bonds, 4's 125½; U. S. bonds, 4½'s 108½; silver bullion, per fine ounce, 98⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 83½. Sterling exchange, documentary $4 85¾. Transfers, 12½ per cent. premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.

Ophir.....	$ 5 25	Bullion.....	1 20
Mexican.....	5 15	Exchequer.....	1 05
C. & C.....	2 95	Deg. Belcher.....	3 10
B. & B.....	5 50	Justice.....	2 15
Con Cala.....	9 00	Union.....	2 75
Savage.....	9 00	Challenge.....	4 55
Chollar.....	2 80	N. B. Isle.....	2 20
Potosi.....	2 35	Rodli.....	1 75
Hale & Norcross...	5 00	Peer.....	40
Crown Point.....	2 30	Scorpion.....	1 20
Yellow Jacket.....	4 55	Crocker.....	80
Belcher.....	5 25	Overman.....	1 60
Confidence.....	13 00	Alpha.....	2 40
Sierra Nevada.....	3 00	Imperial.....	75
Utah.....	6 00	Silver Hill.....	55

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Produce receipts past 48 hours, included 4000 qr sks flour, 2900 sks potatoes, and 6700 ctls barley.

Freights—Grain vessels are held above charterers' views and no business being done. Coal and lumber freights are moderately active and rates steady. The ship Sonth America will load coal at Nanaimo for San Francisco.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping nominal at $1 43½@1 45. There is little business passing. Offerings might be called liberal, yet holders are indisposed to accept current quotations, and there is no apparent pressure to sell. Buyers would operate on above quotations, but refuse to pay an advance. Futures show more strength, although dealings are far from active. Morning sales were 400 tons buyer year at $1 56¾; 600 tons at $1 56⅝; buyer season, $1 54¾. On afternoon session buyer year opened $1 56⅝; closed $1 56¾; buyer season closed $1 51¾.

Barley—The market is somewhat steadier and the demand is slightly better, but large buyers are conspicuous by their absence. Prices show no material change. Choice feed can be picked up within the range of 78½@80c, while lower grades sell at 76@77½c. Options are quite neglected; buyer season sold at 90c.

Oats—Weak and dull. Local stocks continue heavy while receipts from northern points are large. Until there is a material reduction in stocks in dealers' hands the prospect for an advance is discouraging. Milling oats fetch $1 17½@1 20; choice feed, $1 15; good feed, $1 10@1 12½; common to fair, $1 00@1 07½.

Millstuffs—Steady; bran ranges from $15@16 50 for all-kinds; middlings, $15 50@18 per ton.

Potatoes—To-day's receipts were 2900 sacks; there is a good demand and prices firm; Burbanks 70c@$1 20; Peerless 40@50; Garnet Chile 55@80c.

Hops—There is no improvement to note, either locally or East; buyers are scarce and sales difficult except at concessions; nominal, 13½@17c.

Bags—Firm with a fair demand, which is wholly speculative; Calcuttas June-July delivery sold at $7 87½.

Wool—Firm; demand good; stocks small; quote Eastern Oregon 12@23c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Wheat had a weak opening and strong closing. Range of sales were: Opened—$1 03¾ February; $1 00½ May. Noon—03¾ January, $1 03⅝ February, $1 02⅝ March, $1 03¾ May. Closed—$1 00⅝ January, $1 01⅞ February, $1 03¼ March, $1 05⅞ May, $1 05½ June.

Grain freights—By steam to Liverpool has been advanced to 8d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 85½, and advanced to 87¾. It then sagged back to 87, and remained around that figure until the last half hour, when the market broke under Western selling orders, and closed weak at 86; sales, 1,258,000 barrels.

Hops—Steady.

Coffee—Options opened irregular, chiefly 5@10 points up; closed weak, 35@40 points below Saturday; sales, 66,500 bags, including January at $15 50@15 70; February $15 25@15 70; March and April $15 30@15 65; May $15 35@15 75; spot Rio, easier; fair cargoes 17.

Sugar—Raw, barely steady, and dull; refined more active.

Pigiron—Steady.

Copper—Steady. Lake, January $17 25.

Lead—Dull and easier; Homestic, $3 87½.

Tin—Easier; straits, $21.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $1 50; California $5 15; Consolidated California & Virginia $9; Deadwood $1 60, Homestake $11 50, Iron Silver $3; Mutual $1 25; Plymouth $8; Sierra Nevada $5.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat receipts at the seven primary points during past forty-eight hours were 293,000 bushels. Shipments from same points during same time, 104,000 bushels.

Wheat opened dull and heavy, 86¾ January, 89¼ February, $1 00¾ May; noon, 99c January, $1 00 February, $1 04¾ May; closed firm at 99⅞c January, $1 00¾ February, $1 04¾ May.

Provisions—Pork, $12 20 January; lard, $7 45 January; ribs, $6 35 January.

Visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rockies amounts to 57,823,000 bushels, a decrease of 113,000 bushels since the previous report.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000; steady; choice beeves $4 50@4 55; steers, $2 90@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 30; Indian steers $3 20@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; strong and five to ten higher; mixed, $5 10@5 30; heavy, $5 15@5 35; light, $5 10@5 30.

Sheep—Receipts 7000; strong; natives, $3@4 75; Westerns, cornfed, $4 25@4 67½; Texans, $2 50@4 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Mark Lane Express says: Freezing and foggy weather encourages wheat farmers. Owing to good reserves of the leading cereals, the exchanges have not shown the buoyancy which frequently characterize the opening of a new year. There is little change in prices from those of December. There is an improved retail inquiry, and three cargoes of California wheat have been sold. One cargo sold at 38s 9d for 15,240 quarters, and two cargoes at 39s. English wheat is firm; prices of foreign have showed a hardening tendency.

Flour was heavy, and an opinion prevails that the best English is kept too high.

Round corn was firm, but flat was 3d cheaper.

Beans and peas declined 6d. The demand was disappointing.

Oats were 3d lower for the lighter sorts, owing to the close of Russian navigation.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Weather throughout England, fine. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, steadier; Mark Lane, English and foreign wheat, steadier; English country markets firm. Farmers' wheat deliveries during past week were 23,715 qrs at an average price of 30s 4d per qr. London stocks of wheat, 440,000 to 450,000 qrs; flour, 525,000 to 550,000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Spot wheat slow; poor demand; options, irregular. No. 1 California 7s 9¾d January, 7s 9½d February, 7s 10¼d March, 7s 10¼d April and May; 7s 11¼d June.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Spot wheat and flour quieter. French country markets, quiet.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Wheat, quiet; holders offer moderately. Corn, dull and lower; new mixed western, 4s 4¾d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Str Empire, Nanaimo; bktn Catherine Sudden, Gray's harbor; brig W. H. Meyer, Gray's harbor; bk Oakland, Port Madison; bk Nellie May, Port Madison. Sailed—Str Bonita, Mackland, Cork f. o.; schr John F. Miller, Coos bay; bk General Fairchild, Seattle.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Bk Atalanta, Honolulu; Br bk Eugene, San Diego; Br ship Cambrian Prince, Callao.

PORT DISCOVERY, Jan. 7.—Arrived—Br bk Frank Stafford, San Francisco; Sw bk Gamon, San Diego; bktn C. C. Funk, San Diego.

ASTORIA, Jan. 7.—Str Alliance arrived in 8:15 P. M. Left up at 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind northeast, bar moderate.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

G J Hill, Astoria
A Horner & w, Tacoma
J A Thomas, Arlington
H Knowles, Spokane
H Neuberger, Chicago
W P Hofstin, do
J V Lebolt, New York
J Z Sweet, do
E Mooney, Eugene
J P O'Neil, U S A
H C Cupell, do
C H Buller, jr, do
C H Martin, do
W A Lee, Seattle
F D McCain, Dundee
C P Cremmer, Chicago
M J Shields, Moscow, Ind
H M Johnson, St Louis
P H Arnold, N Y
F H Anderson, Glenwood
H Augustin, San Fran
J Bloch, do
G M Jamfield, do
J A Taggard, do
James Lazen, do
B C Whipple, do
J C Brown, Salem
C R Reynolds, Vancouver
John Gibbon, jr, do
E Dryand, N J

HOLTON.

N Northey & wf, Iowa
E S Hamilton, Maine
Mrs E S Hamilton, do
W J McConnell, Moscow
Miss F McConnell, do
Miss M Mix, do
B Knight, Dallas
Geo Brooks, S F
L Young, Chicago
I D Jewett, Sauvies Id
J G Gore, Medford
J K Elderkens, Albany
F M Johnson, Corvallis
A J Cook, Vancouver
Geo Brooks, do
M R Kenny, St Paul
S S West, Medford
J A Brown, Toronto
John H Slater, LaGrande
Mrs Blum, do
Mrs S Hill, St Louis
Miss E Hill, do
J F Richards, Huntington
Geo H Judge & wf, S F
Mrs C L Bert, S F
J K Fogel, S F
C P House, Minneapolis
H Pulsworth, Waterford
G W Ewing, Fort Wayne
J Hudcaruer, do
J H Sullivan, Arlington
J M Shelley, Eugene
G T Huesner, N Y
J W Campbell, Scappoose
G B Prescot, Astoria

EDMOND.

Miss Pope, Astoria
H L Wilson, Spok Falls
E B Hyde, do
Thos McClart, do
J C Ward, Omaha
D Wilson, Tacoma
F J Gilbert, Ruby Cy
C A Coolidge, Ashland
B Samuel, do
Mrs Stout, Holbrook
D P Dubcour, Clatskam
J N Rice, do
J Hassington, Pillar Rck
R W Tomkins, Westport
Wm Downs, Idaho
J C Baker, The Dalles
C S Thompson, Chehalis

QUIMBY.

C P Thompson, St Paul
W H Spears do
W Morris, Seattle
A J Collins, do
T Pulcher, Astoria
J Molck, do
R Smith, do
P M McClellan, Denver
L Townsend, Kansas C
C D Young, Salem
Grant McCully, Salt Lake
E R Turner, St Paul
T Grammell, Vancouver
Mrs T Toebel do
T W Irwin, Tacoma
W R Booth, St Paul
F M Dennis, Hillsboro
G W Wakefield, wife, McM
W Hutchings, Helena
A Hutchings, do
G Read, Deer Island
A Munroe, Bismark
S Emerick, Cornelius
J G Finnigan, Seattle
A G Hutchins, Osage, M
W T Lovey, Forest Grove
L D McEwen, do
H Head, city
Joseph Prescott, Kalama
A N Yantes & w, Tacoma
Martin Unger, do
Mrs McKay, do
C Nisl, do
C Raiza, San Fran
Mrs Andrews, Tacoma
W W Rugg, do
C Jacobson, Hastings
W Huff, Eugene
J Williams, do
S H Lough, San Fran
A B Olson, do
J A Hutchins, Minnesota
H C Buckley, Kansas C
A L Cordy, San Fran
W Grant & w, Chehalis
J A Stevens, Mont
J A Shelton, do
H Holland, London, Eng

ST. CHARLES.

J Chetwood, Astoria
P Wiley, do
S F Smith, Salem
F P McCormack, Salem
J Hay, Harrisburg
L Clark, River
E M Blaker, Dalles
L M Gasnay, Hillsboro
W Hubbard, Gervais
B H Moore, Forest Grove
W Muckle, Skamokawa
D McCan, Champoeg
T A Brown, San Fran
F C Reed, Quins
J Megler & w, Brookfield
G Sanborn & w, Astoria
F P Thompson, do
Jos Western, Leadville
E A Weston, Col
B Brockaway, Medford
N E Mulvaney, Dunins
D K Blank, Prineville
S L Diffard, Dillards
N Fabey, do
J Dillard, do
J L Porter, do
W Cochran, Lookl'g Glass
J W Woodrem, San Fran
H Griffin, do
E Griffin, do
J Brassfield, Newport
A Brant & w, Sp'gwater
N C Haskell, Baker City
A A Crane, St Helens
F Catlin, Freeport
G H Howe, McCoy
A H Gray & w, Md
H G Taylor, Farmington
F E Sale, Astoria
E Wilbe, do
H D Newberg, Astoria
Miss Hodgkins, Quins
G W Sprague, Tacoma
H F Garretson, do
R M Lobdell, do
Miss M Roland, The Dal's
H Philpp, Rainbria
W Sinclair, Cascade
J H Roberts, do
L Whitcomb, Hillsboro
C W Halloway, Seattle
J A Lane, do
A J Hoyt, Fairview
T J Luoy, Pendleton

INTERNATIONAL.

L Lachman, Oak Point
L Collins, do
J F Miller, do
D Jackson, Sacramento
H P Savage, Leadville
J N Bentley, do
J Greent, do
M Brown, do
W E Harbough, do
G Waters, Seattle
G Sangster, New York
J W Eulton, Oakland
T J Handley, do
J Morsener, San Fran
F L Bliss, Louisville
Tim Bliss, do
J F Day, Kansas City
J Thompson, Yaquina
R Exline, do
Miss L Patton, do
Miss B Luelling, do
Mrs M A Lowell, Yaqua
N D Moore, San Fran
T Hunter, Dakota
R A Hilliard & fy, Winlock
M M Fadden, Paris
P P Wright, do
W H Short, do
John Baxter Grayport
Chas Inkin, do
Chas Hester, Iowa
L Nelson, San Fran
J A Shultz, do
F Turner, do
C A Jackson, Dalles
A Murton, Celilo
J E Nelson, Celilo
A Nelson, Celilo
J Nelson, Celilo
A Nelson, Celilo
J Nelson, Celilo

MERCHANTS.

J Sanders, Astoria
F Long, do
A L Morris, Tacoma
Mrs Moreton & c, Astoria
G R Teloro, do
H Victor & w, do
P Kenney, Montana
A Anderson, do
J H Kirk, do
C Cook, do
Thos Bailey, do
Geo H Dooley, do
F C Cook & fy, do
T P Mahix, do
J A Sjorms, Wisconsin
J T Blodgett, Tacoma
H Herrick, New York
M S Garland, do
C Swain, Sprague
O E Moran, Kansas
Thos James, do
Geo H Estey, do
R B Miller, Dakota
C N Sprague, Chicago
B R McDonald, do
C F Manson, Maine
Tom Fales, do
F H Hussey, do
T D Moody & fy, do
F T Quinn, Halifax
F H Tobin, do
P Flane, St John
H T Owens, Lowell
F A Church, Denver
J F Bolmet, do
W C Iddings, do
C Smock, do
W Reagnan, do
N E Ferguson, do
Miss Hansen, do
J E Conlisk, do
H Williams, Pendleton
H M Cooper, The Dalles
C Jones, do
J H Brown, do
J H Parliman, do
N McRae, do
E Porter, do
J E Coleman, Walla Walla
J H Seeley, do
Chas Mahler, do
J A Vinning, do
L F Gould, Nebraska
J Parrill, do
J Henry, Albany
C L Gansskill, St Paul
L F Kinney, Roseburg
C J Heard, do
Thos Tuhill, Boston
T D Hume, do
C Fairfax, Virginia
L E Dixon, Massachusetts
Chas Hammesley, do
Chas S Brown & fy, Iowa
C S Goodwin, do
H T Hankins, do

The Vote-Making Days Are Over.

Cleveland Leader.

It is not strange that President Cleveland looks bored when the hand-shaking sightseers demand his attention at the regular public receptions in the White House. There is no vote-making in the work now.

Woman's Work.

There is no end to the tasks which daily confront the good housewife. To be a successful housekeeper, the first requisite is good health. How can a woman contend against the trials and worries of housekeeping if she be suffering from those distressing irregularities, ailments and weaknesses peculiar to her sex? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for these disorders. The only remedy, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case, or money refunded. See printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

THE ALBINA ADDITIONS.

More Roads Needed—Grand Avenue Proposed From Albina Proper to St. John's—Settlements Extending.

"W. G.," a correspondent writing from Albina yesterday, sends the following:

While the old Vancouver road affords a fine drive from Albina to the Columbia river, another broad avenue is necessary to open the additions westward from the same point, (Russell street) Albina, to St. John's. This, in addition to a number of cross-roads, increasing as necessity demands, will have a good effect. The benefits accruing to the additions and particularly the lots opened to accessibility will more than pay the cost of the proposed improvements.

From Albina northward the number of new houses is increasing weekly, and lately the disposition to build is evident beyond, in the section north (on the tableland) of the foumills.

The land is pretty well cleared, in many places void of stumps and in cultivation, for some distance west of the Vancouver road and down to St. John's, while nearer the brow of the hills skirting the low lands the timber is dense and little being cut, though it cannot be long ere the woodchoppers will wield their axes in these forests.

Good roads such as have been proposed will bring about the results so apparent on the east from Morrison, Jefferson, Stark, F and H streets. It does not speak well for this section of the East Side to note the slight improvement since the additions were laid out some six years ago. With better communication a large area will be opened to settlement as far north as St. John's.

What is a benefit in this respect to these lands is an indirect benefit to Albina, East Portland and Portland, as increase in population is sure to be felt in the towns, no matter in what direction the new settlers locate.

Where possible, roads from the motor line to the old Vancouver road on the west would likewise be advantageous. Money expended on roads will bring about a great change and increased values.

ERRORS NOTED.

PORTLAND, Jan. 7, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Permit me respectfully to call your attention to an address which was delivered by Dr. Driver last Sunday in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. In the interest of true science I beg to point out that several of the doctor's statements were incorrect and misleading.

In the first place, it was said that light travelled at the rate of 95,000,000 miles a minute. Now, it only requires a very elementary knowledge of science to know that light travels at very nearly 11,000,000 miles a minute. There is a difference between 95,000,000 and 11,000,000.

Secondly it was stated that all great discoveries in science were made accidentally. Now, this is surely not the case. How about the discovery of the planet Neptune? It was not an accidental discovery. Adams and Leverrier had mapped the planet's exact position in the heavens before it was seen. By mathematical calculations based on the variations and perturbations of Uranus, they foretold that another planet must exist beyond Uranus, and Neptune was soon found in the position these two mathematicians had assigned to it. Again, I would ask, how about the electro-magnetic theory of light, one of the most recent and important developments of physics? It was not accidental, but was the result of great mathematical research. It was known that if two similarly electrified particles are placed alongside each other they repel each other. But when these particles are propelled through space alongside one another their repulsion grows less and less as their speed increases, until when their speed reaches the velocity of light, viz: 192,000 miles per second, there is no repulsion between them, and they proceed in parallel lines. It is thought that the other particles of space are electrified, and that their propulsion in an undulatory form gives rise to the objective reality of light. Now, such a discovery as this could never have been the result of accident. It was purely a mathematical deduction, and from the known facts of electricity and light, was worked out by Clerk Maxwell with pen and paper. It is not correct to say that these discoveries were based upon facts which were previously discovered accidentally, and that therefore these recent discoveries are also accidental. As well might the physician say that his patient did not die of a disease, but that he died because he was born.

Other great modern discoveries might be mentioned, which were not the result of accident but, as Carnot's great principle of the heat in the steam engine, Fourier's and Sir William Thompson's great heat principles, and Sir William Hamilton's anticipation of one of the great laws of light. The human mind does not depend upon accident for advance in knowledge. It is the developments of practical science, but practical science depends for its source on the great principles of theoretical science, and on the mathematical deductions therefrom, with which accident has nothing to do. The human mind has a power in itself, which enables it to anticipate and grasp the laws of nature independent of external phenomena, and this fact is admitted by our best scientists.

Third—The doctor spoke about the force of the universe. Now this name force is incorrect. It has been grossly misunderstood by a great many, and has even been used in many science textbooks as a scientific term. There is really no such thing as force. Energy is the correct term. Professor Tait, of Edinburgh, one of the most advanced physicists, points this out very strongly in his "Recent Advances in Physical Science." Force is merely the measure of energy, or the rate of transference of energy from one body to another when there is an impact between them, but force has no reality. There are manifestations of force when bodies collide, but the energy only is the real thing, and gives the bodies their power.

You will perhaps pardon me for taking up so much of your space, but it grates upon me to hear inaccuracies of things pertaining to science, and many ministers flounder fearfully when they get to talking about it. Its tendencies when inaccurately stated is to confuse the intellect, and spread error. It is very few ministers who are able to keep pace with the advances in science of this age, and if they cannot master their texts thoroughly it would be well for them to leave science altogether and confine themselves to the preaching of the Gospel on the lines that the great Master himself taught. I am yours, etc. JOHN MACKENZIE.

MINES OF OKANOGAN.

RUBY, W. T., Dec. 27, 1888.

The weather has been most delightful all the fall and in consequence much has been accomplished in the development of the great mining properties in the district, and wherever work has been done the most encouraging results follow. New developments are constantly coming to light, showing up larger ore bodies than we had previously dreamed of. The Arlington is making a grand showing, and we hope soon to see a much larger force delying in her rich veins, with machinery to transform her wealth of mineral into bullion. The Fourth of July is now being worked and the results thus far are astonishing even to those who all along claimed that she would prove a bonanza for her owners. The Bonanza King has recently shown up a grand body of ore in her immense ledge, and is being vigorously worked for development.

Various properties in the Lime Belt, some seven miles away, are showing like good results as development progresses.

Confidence seems to possess the minds of all and there is a manifest stability and solidity among all classes that is truly cheering. Evidently there will be an immense incoming by early spring, as many have gone out and told the story of the wonderful possibilities of this magnificent country. Here are opportunities for investments that will surely bring quick and large returns. Our great wants are mail and transportation facilities, and mills for the reduction of ores. A custom mill of this character could be run at great profit and be a means of relieving the present stringency of the money market, as we could send the bullion out and bring the money in.

Natural resources are in great abundance and of a high order; climate all that could be desired; scenery grand and beautiful; timber with water power, abundant; soil that is wonderfully productive, in addition to mineral resources that are beyond calculation. J. C. L.

Ladies who value a refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder—it produces a brilliant beautiful skin.

"PE-RU-NA"

IS GETTING TO BE A DREADFUL WORD.

Do you know what it is?

"It is a local dung) manifestation of the bad condition of the Blood." If your blood is filled with the products of faulty secretions, a "cold" is liable to produce "pneumonia," or lung fever.

When the attack comes on, summon the best obtainable physician, or what is better,

PREVENT IT

by keeping the secretions free and natural by regular use of

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS

and in the cold-taking period, fortify the lungs against colds by faithful use of

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Possesses many important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

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Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels. Sold by Druggists. 35c., 50c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine place paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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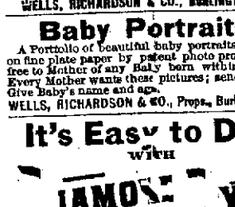

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SUCH AS

LOST MANHOOD,

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CONSULTATION FREE.

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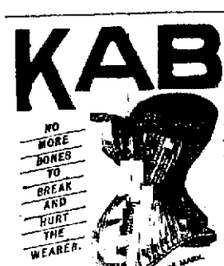

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USE DR. HENLEY'S XL BITTERS

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

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Are acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used them for over forty years to cure SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and Purify the Blood. 25 cents per box.

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Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decay, Nervousness, Lost Power, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Unfitness to Marry, Barrenness, Impediments to Marriage, Sexual Debility, Diseases of Generative Organs, Impaired Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blood Impurities, Unnatural Discharges, Syphilis, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Melancholy, Headache, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Falling Hair, Sores, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Fistula, Fits, Epilepsy, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, Dropsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Diseases of Women, Female Weakness, Irregularities, Suppressions, Displacements, Ulceration, Tumors, Cancers, Abscesses, Diseases of Children, Deformities, Rickets, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart, Blood, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Womb, Rectum, Joints, Bones, Muscles, Glands, Tissues, Nails, Hair, Scalp, Face, Hands, Feet, Blood Poisoning, Malaria, Mercurial Poisoning, Old Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Boils, Carbuncles, Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Scurvy, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Cancers, Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, Chronic Catarrh, Nasal Discharges, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration or Exhaustion, Nervous Headache, Spinal Weakness, Hysteria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Wasting Diseases, Diseases of Women, Irregularities, Painful Menstruation, Suppressions, Whites, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration of the Womb, Sterility, Abortion, Miscarriage, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Diphtheria, Hip Disease, Joint Affections, Locomotor Ataxia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Heart Disease, Palpitation, Jaundice, Dropsy, Tumors, Cancers, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Blood Poisoning, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Ague, Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Bleeding, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Troubles, Dropsy, Gravel, Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness, Cancer, Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scurvy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Piles, Fistula, Fits, Epilepsy, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart, Blood, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Throat, Nose, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerves, Womb, Rectum, Joints, Bones, Muscles, Glands, Tissues, Nails, Hair, Scalp, Face, Hands, Feet, Blood Poisoning, Malaria, Mercurial Poisoning, Old Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Boils, Carbuncles, Tetter, Eczema, Itch, Scurvy, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Tumors, Cancers, Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, Chronic Catarrh, Nasal Discharges, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration or Exhaustion, Nervous Headache, Spinal Weakness, Hysteria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Wasting Diseases, Diseases of Women, Irregularities, Painful Menstruation, Suppressions, Whites, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Ulceration of the Womb, Sterility, Abortion, Miscarriage, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Ulcer

DOLPH WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

The Indications Are That He Will Be Chosen on the First Ballot.

The Contest for the Presidency of the Senate and the Speakership of the House Promises To Be Not Devoid of Interest.

Joseph N. Dolph will be re-elected United States senator from Oregon on the first ballot at the session of the legislature, which will convene in Salem next Monday. The only other republicans named for the place are ex-Gov. Z. F. Moody of The Dalles, and Hon. Geo. H. Williams of Portland, but they cut little figure in the situation and will make a small showing. Judge Williams is not a candidate for the senatorship. Whether Mr. Moody is after the place or not is not known, but certain it is that he has a few friends in the legislature, and he probably will get a few votes as a compliment.

This prediction is based on present indications. The legislature on joint ballot stands 72 republicans and 18 democrats, giving the republicans a majority of 54 on joint ballot. With reference to the section of the state whence the legislators come the republicans stand as follows: Senators—Western Oregon, 13; Eastern Oregon, 3. Representatives—Western Oregon, 39; Eastern Oregon, 12; total for Western Oregon, 57; Eastern Oregon, 15.

Now the republican leaders aver that the party was never so harmonious as at present and never went into a legislature with such unanimity of purpose in regard to the election of a United States senator as it will have at the present session. Senator Dolph is very popular with his party and is expected to be the recipient of the larger portion of its voting strength. Conceding that he will receive only the Western Oregon vote he would be elected with eleven votes to spare. As it is he can afford to lose eleven of the votes or even fifteen and be assured that Eastern Oregon will make up the deficiency.

MOODY'S STRENGTH.

Moody's backing comes entirely from Eastern Oregon, but it must not be thought that he will get the full vote of the delegation from that part of the state. His name has only been mentioned incidentally, and it is impracticable to gauge his strength. Even if he gets the fifteen Eastern Oregon votes he will be a long way from election. Considering that the Western Oregon members are practically unanimous for Dolph, and that there are no signs of discord, one can easily see that Senator Dolph has a very clear road on which to travel to a second term.

Ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams is the first choice of Representative Harrington, of Multnomah. He would rather see Judge Williams appointed attorney general by President Harrison, "because," said he, "one of the most important things of the new administration will be the settling of the Southern question, and as Judge Williams occupied that office during Grant's second term, when reconstruction was going on, he is well qualified for the position." Mr. Harrington was United States prosecuting attorney in Arkansas while Judge Williams was attorney general, and he has a high opinion of him.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

While the senatorship promises to be settled without a struggle, the contest for the presidency of the senate and the speakership of the house will not be devoid of interest. For the former place Hon. Joseph Simon, of Portland, and Hon. J. C. Fullerton, of Roseburg, who twice nominated Binger Hermann for congress, and Hon. J. C. Carson, of Portland, are the only ones named. D. P. Thompson, of Portland; E. L. Smith, of Hood River, and J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City, are mentioned for the speakership.

It is conceded by many that Mr. Simon will get the presidency of the senate, though he says he is not a candidate. A large number of senators have urged him to become a candidate. One of these gentlemen told a reporter yesterday that Mr. Simon told him that he was not a candidate for the office and had not asked a single member of the senate to vote for him, nor would he do so, but if elected he probably would serve.

If Multnomah county secures the presidency of the senate it can hardly be expected that it will be honored with the speakership of the house; still Mr. Thompson is making a good fight and is confident of winning. Mr. Smith is said to be making a good fight; also Mr. Apperson.

J. H. Roberts, of Coos county, is in favor of giving both the presidency of the senate and the speakership of the house to Multnomah county. He says he is not prejudiced against Portland, and does not think the old-time prejudice against this city will crop out at this session. He is ready and willing to use whatever influence he may have to dispel it if there is any indication of it.

Several representatives from outside counties and several from this county were asked yesterday if they had any preference for the speakership. Several said they must decline to divulge whom they favored.

A POLITICAL PREDICTION.

Two of the numerous politicians now in the city were yesterday discussing the coming session of the legislature. "It is safe to say," remarked one, "that both houses will organize on the first day of the session."

"Who will be chosen for president and speaker?" asked a reporter.

"I will tell you. J. C. Fullerton, of Douglas county, will be elected president, and D. P. Thompson, of Multnomah, speaker."

"What makes you think both houses will organize on the first day of the session? They often fail to do that."

"The senatorial election must be held on the second Tuesday after the legislature organizes, and if it does not organize till Tuesday the election will be put off a week longer than it will be if the organization is effected on Monday. The House will go into caucus, and whoever is agreed upon will receive the white vote. The senate is slightly mixed and may not go into caucus."

ENOUGH DEMOCRATS TO PLAY BASEBALL.

The democrats are numerically so small that they are lost sight of. They are not even strong enough to sustain any of Governor Pennoyer's vetoes, as was the case two years ago, when their votes delayed by two years the introduction of Bull Run water into Portland. Not having caucused, no plan of action has been agreed upon. It is not known to whom they will give their complimentary vote for senator. Robert A. Miller is prominently mentioned as the probable recipient of the vote for the speakership of the house.

"There will not be many democrats in the legislature this session, will there?" said an Oregonian reporter yesterday to John M. Gearin, the democratic candidate for congress last June.

"Nine in each house; enough for two baseball nines. If they play a game I'll agree to act as umpire, if The Oregonian's baseball reporter and Grover Cleveland act as scorers."

PROGRESSIVE LAWS.

A reporter interviewed a number of senators and representatives yesterday and secured the following list of bills to be introduced:

Creating a registry law.
Creating the office of state attorney general.
Creating a mining bureau and the office of state mineralogist.
Protecting trees against insects.
Prohibiting killing deer for their hides.
Relating to the disposition of dead women's property.
Amending the mechanics' lien law.
Exempting homesteads from execution.
Making a record of the redemption of property sold at tax sales.
Making the index a part of the record of deeds and mortgages.
Declaring by arbitrary rule filings of assignments by the mortgagee.
Making judges of the state circuit court magistrates.
Making it discretionary with a court as to how jurors shall be drawn.
Giving the state jurisdiction over crimes committed on the Snake and Columbia rivers.
Making an appropriation of $14,000 to equip the Portland light battery.
Giving the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society additional power.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

MEMBERS TALK ABOUT BILLS THEY ARE GOING TO INTRODUCE.

A number of senators and representatives were interviewed yesterday relative to the measures they will introduce. The first one seen was Walter Sinclair, of Coquille, who will represent Coos, Curry and Josephine counties in the senate. He said:

"I belong to the internal improvement branch of the republican party, and I think a road should be built from the Willamette valley to Coos and Curry counties, so as to give the 10,000 people living there free communication with the rest of Oregon. There is nothing but a trail over the mountains and I had to tramp part of the distance to Portland. Put me down as non-committal as to United States senator."

Representative E. B. Gamner, dem., of Umatilla—"I have no especial measure to introduce. There has been some talk of dividing Umatilla county and forming the new county of Lee but the entire delegation is against it."

Representative R. A. Miller, dem., of Jackson county—"I will have several bills among them one to protect fruit trees against insects. I will also introduce a bill with the object of putting an effectual stop to the practice of killing deer for their hides."

TAX THE SHEEP MEN.

Representative J. H. Williamson, of Crook—"We want some legislation in regard to range matters. The sheepmen of Wasco and Umatilla counties drive their sheep into Crook county by the hundred thousand; eat our grass and pay no taxes. I will also submit an amendment to the lien law, so as to protect the owner of stock, particularly sheep. It will require lien holders to file notice of their claims with the county clerk every thirty or sixty days. I will introduce an amendment to the stock law to enlarge the authority of stock inspectors so that they shall be empowered to say in what manner, sheep infected with scab, shall be treated.

Representative W. B. Gilbert, Multnomah—"I shall introduce bills providing for several changes in the civil code. I have drafted a bill empowering the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society to do much in the interest of children, but it has not yet been accepted by the society.

"I shall offer an amendment to section 3098 of the civil code relating to the descent of real property. It provides that on the death of a married woman who has no lineal descendant her property shall go to her husband, and in the case of a single woman or widow the property shall go to her father. This is a very important measure the present code contains no provision for the disposition of the property of women."

"I shall also introduce a bill providing for the keeping of a record of redemptions of property sold at tax sale, and another making the index a part of the record of deeds and mortgages."

COL. HARRINGTON'S BATCH OF BILLS.

Representative S. R. Harrington, of Multnomah, has drafted several very important measures. One of them exempts homesteads from execution. He considers this a good bill, and will strive hard for its passage.

Another creates a mining bureau and the office of state mineralogist, with head quarters at Portland.

The third bill creates the office of attorney general of the state, with a salary of $3000 a year. Col. Harrington made researches and finds that the state pays annually for legal services more than three times the salary of an attorney general. He finds that the office is a necessity, owing to the increasing numbers of bureaus and commissions to look out for the fish, railway and other interests of the state.

He will present a bill providing for the discharge of a mortgage on the filing of an affidavit by the mortgagee. It is often the case that a person will make a note and secure its payment by giving a mortgage on real estate. Frequently the mortgagee indorses the note and negotiates it without formal assignment. Frequently the mortgagee leaves the state, and when the mortgagor is ready to pay up there is no one to acknowledge his mortgage, and he is put to much trouble to find the mortgagee.

A bill making judges of the state circuit court magistrates will be introduced, also another relating to the drawing of jurors. This latter will leave it discretionary with judges to direct, when talesmen are required, whether they shall be drawn from the box or by the sheriff. The sheriff does the work now.

Colonel Harrington will present an important measure giving the state of Oregon jurisdiction over crimes committed on the Snake and Columbia rivers.

He has another bill which will enlarge the scope of private corporations. The present state limits their powers.

Colonel Harrington's first choice for United States senator is Hon. George H. Williams. He thinks Dolph will be re-elected.

Representative W. T. Hume, of Multnomah, will introduce a bill providing for an appropriation of $14,000 to equip the Portland Light Battery. He prefers Dolph for senator.

A REGISTRY LAW.

Representative H. H. Northup, of Multnomah—"I shall introduce a resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing that a registration law shall be enacted by the legislature similar to that under the decision rendered in the case of White vs. Commissioners, (13th Oregon, page 317) which says that it is impossible to pass a constitutional law providing for registration. I propose to amend section 2 of article 2 of the state constitution by adding the words, 'But the legislative assembly may pass a registration law for the registration of voters.' I deem this one of the most important measures that have ever come before the legislature, as it affects all voters regardless of party."

"I shall also introduce several bills amending the code. One of them will have reference to conveyances and the proof of documents from foreign countries. As the law now stands the great seal of the country where the instrument is made must be obtained or the custodian of the instrument must be brought to prove it. In certain cases this is very burdensome. To prove the will of one of the Davenports proved in England the custodian came here from London at a cost of between $3000 and $4000."

DOLPH WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

Senator Joseph Simon, Multnomah—"I have no bills. Senator Dolph will be re-elected on the first ballot."

Senator J. C. Carson, Multnomah—I have no bills. Dolph is my preference for senator.

Representative R. F. Barhart—Dolph for senator. No preference for speaker.

Representative J. A. Strowbridge, of Multnomah—I have no bills, no preference for United States senator and none for speaker.

Representative N. O. Haskell, of Baker county—I will introduce a bill providing for rights of way for irrigating ditches, so that a man who lives back from a creek will have access to the water by a ditch through the land of another. I have no preference for senator or speaker.

Senator George A. Steel, of Multnomah—I have no bills. Dolph for senator.

Representative John H. Roberts, of Coos—I am going to vote for the winning man for senator if have to change my vote. I will ask an appropriation of $16,000 to build a wagon road from Myrtle Point to Camas valley.

Senator F. A. Moore, Columbia county—Dolph for senator. No candidate for president of the senate.

Representative T. J. Kirk, of Umatilla—I have no bills of especial importance. I do not care to say who my preference for senator is. I have no preferende for speaker.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. F. Eshelman and wife, of Seattle, are at the Esmond.

Mr. R. C. Washburn, of Seattle, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. George H. Andrews, the Southern Pacific land agent, will return to the city to-day from San Francisco.

Solomon Oppenheimer, of Goldsmith & Loewenberg, leaves to-day for New York city via the Northern Pacific railroad.

Mr. David Wilson, a prominent Tacoma capitalist, arrived from San Francisco en route home, and registered at the Esmond.

James Holman, a brother of Jack and B. H. Holman, of this city, has been visiting his brothers for the holidays. It is the first time he has been in the city for twenty-two years and is reasonably surprised at the growth of the city. Mr. Holman is from San Jose, California, and with his daughter is on a trip to the East.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Clerks, mechanics, saleladies and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 69 Third street.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only floating car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE REPORTER'S ROUNDUP.

The Narrow Gauge Railway Decision Delayed by Justice Matthews's Illness.

Several Local Societies Holding Their Annual Elections—The Latest Swindling Dodge —Government Inspectors' Office.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—A meeting of the directors of the city board of charities was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of Strong & Strong, in the Labbe building. There was a full attendance. Mayor Van DeLashmutt, ex-officio member of the board, was also present. The board elected the following officers, who will serve for the period of one year: T. N. Strong, president; Judge George H. Williams, vice president; Charles E. Ladd, treasurer, and W. O. Stood, secretary. The secretary will at once look about to procure suitable rooms where the central office of the association will be located. It is necessary to have this office as centrally located as possible, in order to facilitate the work for which the association was created. All cases of real or supposed mendicancy will be reported at this office, where an investigation will be made by the secretary. The different committees who are to have charge of special departments of the work will be appointed as soon as active work of the association begins and the need of them is developed. It is expected that the association will be in a position to commence active work within thirty days.

THE LATEST DODGE.—Man's ingenuity has devised many schemes for swindling his fellow man. The latest heard of has been worked here by a young man who wears a shiny pinghat. He stepped into a grocery store to advocate some advertising scheme, but the proprietor of the store did not take kindly to it. He finally offered to have an advertisement for the firm printed on the paper bags they used, if he were allowed to put his advertisement on the other side of the bag. To get rid of the fellow, this was at last agreed to, and a thousand bags worth $4 was turned over to the enterprising young man. He concluded that he ought to take two thousand of the bags and was allowed to walk off with them. This was about two months ago and nothing has been seen of the bags or the young man since, and the firm is out $8 by the operation. If the young man is in the city, Mr. Blaise Labbe would like to see him.

ABOUT SALUTING LADIES.—In walking around the streets, one is often amused with the manner in which some gentlemen acknowledge a recognition from a lady. As the lady and gentleman approach each other he watches her closely, but furtively, to see whether she notices him or not. Probably just as they are passing the lady gives a nod of recognition. By the time it has been seen they are past, and off goes his hat, but the lady knows nothing about it. To see a man carrying his hat in his hand as a salute to a lady who is away behind him has something ridiculous in it to most beholders. If a lady cannot recognize an acquaintance in time for him to lift his hat before he is out of sight of her, he might as well keep his hat on to keep his head warm.

A SMALL RUNAWAY.—Early yesterday morning a team attached to an empty truck at the steamer dock became frightened at a steam wood saw that was being operated back of the Southern Pacific depot and broke away on the dead run. The horses dashed down on the roadway between the steamer dock and the Ainsworth dock, the incline leading to the river. They were stopped, however, by a laborer on Ainsworth dock before they had time to precipitate themselves into the Willamette. The team was not injured nor the truck damaged in any way, but there were several narrow escapes. Several teams were on the roadway at the time of the occurrence, but the frightened animals ran the gauntlet successfully notwithstanding that fact.

THE WAGON ROADWAY.—The last of the iron spans of the wagon roadway to the railroad bridge was completed yesterday, and the traveling erector has been taken across to be used in putting up the short span on the east side. The false work on this side is being torn away and the flooring will be laid and sidewalks built at once. The street leading to the east end of the bridge will be cut down twelve feet at the bank and the incline will reach the grade two blocks away, making the ascent from the bridge very gradual, as compared with the incline on this side. It is understood that a street railway will be laid across the bridge very soon in connect with the line from East Portland to Albina.

COMPANY I'S ELECTION.—Company I, O. N. G., held a meeting last night and elected J. C. Case first lieutenant, vice Oscar Thayer, resigned. After the election the company formed in line and marched forty strong to the residence of Lieutenant Case, on the southeast corner of West Park and Yamhill streets. Halting here, the bugle sounded the roll call, and Lieutenant Case coming to the front, First Sergeant Collins, in behalf of the company, apprised him of his election. The new officer made an appropriate reply. Short speeches were also made by Privates Burton Sargent and Percy Lee. Lieutenant Case formerly lived near Detroit, Michigan, and was captain of a company there.

LAW'S LINGERING DELAYS.—A decision was to have been delivered yesterday by Justice Matthews, of the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Oregonian Railway Company vs. the O. R. & N. Co. Mr. Matthews was, however, taken sick again about a week ago, and so no decision was delivered. It is understood that he had his decision prepared, and it was hoped that he might have it read by some of the other members of the court, but as he has had it with him so long he is probably reluctant to part with it. Those who have been waiting for the past four years to learn what the learned judge knows about leasing railroads can just wait a little longer.

A FALSE ALARM.—At 12:30 last night an alarm was turned in from box 24 at Thirteenth and G streets. Roundsman Collins came up from the station, Officers Maher and Gibson came running from Stabtown, Officer Hurt from his house and Ryan from West Park and D. Rosecrets 2's and 3's were soon on the ground, and Hook and Ladder No. 2. It proved to be a false alarm, turned in wantonly by some hoodlum, who left the key in the box. Charley Doblebower took charge of it. It was numbered 42, and an effort will be made to locate the offender, who will not fare kindly at the hands of the department should he be caught.

THE NIMRODS.—The hunting party which visited Sauvie's Island on Sunday was composed of about fifty of the most enthusiastic sportsmen of this city. They did not succeed in killing many ducks, which is the less to be regretted, as the ducks are not in so good condition as they used to be. The hunters had fine sport early in the season, but their luck seems to have changed. Such a well organized and persistent war are has been kept up on the ducks it is not to be wondered at that they have made themselves scarce.

AN EXCEPTIONAL WINTER.—The oldest inhabitant, that somewhat unreliable individual, whose sayings are, however, generally accepted as true, says he has never before seen such a winter as this. Acres of young plants are growing green and fresh in the Chinese gardens out in the canyon, and Sunday the Chinamen were seen walking around among them, watering them from big cans carried on poles. The necessity for watering growing plants in gardens does not often exist in Oregon in January.

THE INSPECTORS' OFFICE.—The office of the local United States inspectors, Ferguson and McDermott, is about to be entirely refurnished at the expense of Uncle Sam. Three elegant black walnut revolving top desks and three comfortable revolving office chairs are to be provided for the use of the officials and clerks. The floor will be covered with a fine tapestry carpet, and the office will be partitioned off with a railing.

Y. M. C. A. NOONDAY SERVICE.—G. B. Studd, of London, England, and Professor Burke, of Chicago, are conducting the noonday services at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. and will continue to do so for the remainder of this week. Yesterday there was an especially large attendance, and increased interest is being manifested. The services open at 12:30 each day.

REMEMBER THAT Kohn's great annual clearance sale begins Wednesday morning. The entire stock is now being marked at great reductions. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

P. H. B. ELECTION.—Last evening the annual meeting of the Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society was held at the hall. The following officers were chosen to serve during the year 1889: President, Thomas Kearney; vice president, James Wilson; secretary, W. J. Kelly; assistant secretary, W. J. Corcoran; treasurer, Frank Gaberl; color bearers, John Wilson and Richard Durkin; auditing committee, M. J. Kennedy, Ed. Morgan and William Foley.

INTERESTING SERMON.—Those who were fortunate enough to hear Rev. Logan's Sunday night discourse at the United Presbyterian church, speak highly of it as being valuable and interesting. The subject was "Deborah," and Mr. Logan held her up as an example of what woman could do in the world, even when encumbered with domestic ties. Deborah was a wife and mother, yet she was also a "mother in Israel," and the means of Barak's good work.

TO SERVE AS A WITNESS.—Gen. Gibbon has issued the following order under date of Dec. 31. First Lieutenant Thomas J. Lewis, Second cavalry, will proceed to Vancouver barracks and report to the judge advocate of the general court-martial, now in session at that post, as a witness in a case now pending before the court. Upon being relieved from further attendance before the court, Lieutenant Lewis will rejoin his proper station, Boise barracks.

THE O. S. H. ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Association will be held at the council chamber on Washington street at 10 o'clock this morning. This was known as the North Pacific Fruit-Growers Association, but having incorporated under state laws, the name was changed as above. All fruit-growers and persons interested are invited to attend.

STILL IN GOTHAM.—Since the doctors announced that Colonel Louis Fleishner was out of danger, no further dispatches have been received from him. Hon. Sol. Hirsch and Marcus Fleishner, who were summoned to Vienna when Colonel Fleishner's condition was considered critical, are still in New York, and are undecided whether to go on or to return.

DURING THE LOW STAGE of water on the upper Willamette the Oregon Pacific's light-draught boats run regularly to Corvallis and way landings, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

END OF THE WATERMELON SEASON.—There are no more watermelons in market. The last one, mentioned a few days since, was cut yesterday and was found to be too ripe to be enjoyable.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETING.—This (Tuesday) evening is the annual meeting of the Unitarian Society for the election of trustees, receiving reports of officers and the pastor.

NEW REGISTERS FOR SCHOOL CLERKS.

Superintendent Wetzell's Plans for the Annual Teachers' Meeting in February.

A large, mysterious looking box was brought into County Superintendent Wetzell's office yesterday afternoon, while that gentleman was talking about the forthcoming annual institute to be held next month.

"Is there an item in the box?" asked a reporter.

"Yes; it contains the new registers sent by the state superintendent for school clerks. They are different from anything we have hitherto had, and are got up in a splendid manner. There are fifty-eight of them, one for each district clerk, and you may be sure the clerks will be right after them."

Mr. Wetzell purposes making the February institute of far more service, both to teachers and to the public at large, than ever before. He was busy yesterday consulting with directors and others on this side of the river, with reference to special features.

The High school assembly hall will be secured and a number of features secured which will be of interest and value to the citizens of the place. Lectures and addresses will be made by gentlemen of learning and popularity. Ex-Attorney-General Williams and Rev. I. D. Driver have already been spoken to. Mr. Wetzell very commendably wishes to enlist a greater interest in education among the public at large.

A MASTER'S COMPLAINT.

Those Boarding House Masters Again Dazzled—Captain Carlson's Letter.

The following letter of complaint was recently received by Mr. Arthur Wilson, Norwegian consul at this port:

For the good of the port I think something ought to be done to stop the annoyance put upon sailors and ships by sailor boarding house runners at Astoria. One day while my ship was at Astoria, twelve men came aboard, fore the mast off of some of my men, and filled them up with whisky, while they were being held. They threw one man down on the deck, beat him and then poured whisky down his throat. Finally, I being absent, my wife interfered, and then these men, all of them armed with pistols and knives, abused her, using vile language and threatened her life. At last they left, taking four men with them. I think it is a shame that vessels should be put to such indignity. I was unable to be on my ship, being in Portland at the time, but left my wife and two children on board. C. CARLSON,
Master Norwegian Bark Jerusalem.

JUST ARRIVED.

The elegant white curly Angora rugs, 3x6 feet, only $3 50 each at H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Abington block, Portland, Or.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

Piles United by Cotton Rivets and Cannot Separate.
BEST BELT IN THE WORLD.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.,
91 & 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

200 ACRES SIX PAGE
For sale, about two miles east of Portland, with January 15. For specifications, terms, etc., call on Geo. A. Snyder, corner Eighteenth and B sts. 8jll

Note the difference in the figures of women who do and those who do not use modern labor-saving devices.

FOUR BACKS are drawn out of shape by the old-fashioned see-saw, rubbing, twisting, wrecking way of washing clothes and cleaning house than by any other means. You ruin your health, form, clothes, paint, and don't get the best results.

Try the greatest invention of this Century in the way of soap—James Pyle's PEARLINE. It does away with the rubbing, hence there is no wear and tear on body or fabric. You don't have to bob up and down over a tub of soiled clothing and dirty water, inhaling poisonous odors and steam; hence you save your health. Its success is marvellous. Millions use it. Millions more will use it. Economical—Effective—Harmless. Every grocer sells Pyle's Pearline. Beware of peddled imitations, they're dangerous. JAMES PYLE, New York.

WILL COMMENCE
MONDAY, JAN. 7th,
And continue till end of the month.
OBSERVE
That each article in each department will be reduced, and all Remnants and Odds and Ends will be sold at a Great Sacrifice.
Our stock is segregated into the following departments:

SILKS	GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
DRESS GOODS	LACES	CLOAKS
DOMESTICS	HOSIERY	LACE CURTAINS
MEN'S GOODS	LINENS	SHAWLS

While the pruning knife will be applied in each of these departments during the whole sale, we will direct special attention this week to
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS,
DOMESTICS AND CLOAKS,
And we invite all to share in the plunder, and try to come in the forenoon when the crowd will not be so great.
J. N. CRAN & CO.
131-133 FIRST STREET.

Pears' Soap
Fair White Hands.
Bright Clear Complexion
Soft Healthy Skin.
"PEARS'—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

No. 33 Stark Street.
This Ad. for the Eye of the Man who Wants to Invest and is Looking for
BARGAINS.
$ 3,500 for two acres under improvement and good house, on the top of Mt. Tabor; very desirable.
5,000 for a Choice Quarter Block in "Couch."
1,800 for finely located ½ Block in "Waverly addition," to East Portland.
2,250 buys a very choice ¼ Block in Holladay's add
1,375 buys a eighty ½ Block in Stephens' addition to East Portland.
2,000 buys a slighty ½ Block, with good house, in Stephen's add'n, E. P.
1,800 buys a slighty ½ Block in Stephens' add; high and slightly.
3,000—An elegant quarter block, with improvements, on Portland Heights.
13,000—Half block, with improvements, in East Portland; will be business property in the near future, and will be worth double the money; a fine investment.
1,200—Corner lot in the pleasantest locality in East Portland.
3,750—For 12½ acres high and slightly, overlooking East Portland and the river.
3,500—For a beautiful three acres just east of the city limits of East Portland; at this price only for two or three days.
600—Two lots in block 12, Central Albina; easy terms.
675—Two lots in block 23, Central Albina, on installment.
1,300—Two lots in block 8, Albina; ground all clear and beautifully located.
AGENTS FOR SUNNYSIDE.
A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands
Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks. Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, models of marine architecture, sail twice a month.
Special Excursion Tickets, good for three months, at reduced rates.
Apply to G. S. TAYLOR, Ticket Agent, Union Ticket Office, First and Oak streets. 1[o]
LOTS FOR SALE in Goldsmith's Addition, cheap. One-fifth cash, balance on time; low rate of interest. Nicest location in town. H. & S. GOLDSMITH, Agents, Room 8, Abington.

GEO. S. CLARK & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
Fourth and B Sts. Telephone 251.
WELLINGTON COAL
—FROM—
R. DUNSMUIR & SON'S MINE.
Best for household use.
Orders can be left with Dekum Bros., Second and Washington.

THE NEW MODEL CRANDALL TYPE-WRITER.
Price $75.
Change of Type in Five Seconds.
Writing in Plain Sight.
Fewest Parts of any Type-Writer.
Most Perfect Alignment.
Most Simple, Durable and Perfect Type-Writer ever manufactured.
Send for catalogue, circulars, etc., to REED & MALCOLM, 74 Morrison st., Portland, agents for Oregon and Washington Ter. 28dim-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
I will sell, on Monday, January 14, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house in Kalama, Cowlitz Co., W. T., at public auction, the Phelps Place, two miles from Carrolton, on Columbia river, 160 acres of land, 30 in cultivation, good orchard, house, barn and other buildings, all under fence. Also, 160 acres of land in Clarke county, W. T., 3 miles from Chelatchie, 30 acres under cultivation, good orchard, house, barn and other buildings, all under fence. For terms, apply to the undersigned, at Kalama, W. T. JOHN PHELPS, Administrator.
Kalama, W. T., Dec. 17, 1888. 15dec-tf

FOR THE FINEST BRAND OF BEER IN THE city go to Frank Kaiser's, First and Pine streets.

AMUSEMENTS
NEW PARK THEATER.
ENGAGEMENT OF L. W. JOHNSTON'S
Colored Specialty Co.
The best and most complete Colored Organization of the kind ever appearing here.
Two Nights Only, Jan. 8 and 9.
Wait and see the GRAND STREET PARADE headed by the distinguished Drum Major, T. C. Reserved seats at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentiss') and at M. A. Gunst & Co's.
NEW PARK THEATER.
Reappearance—Three Nights Only.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1889.
ATKINSON'S ORIGINAL
Peck's Bad Boy
Reserved seats at Hoyt Bros.' (late Prentiss') and M. A. Gunst & Co's.
The Great Battle Painting
ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.
Cort's Standard Theater
We Keep Moving
And Ring In the Changes,
Oceans of Fun!
Thirteen New Stars, beginning Jan. 7.

KOEN'S
THE CLOTHIER
Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

KOEN'S
ANNUAL
BEGINS
The Entire Stock will be offered at a Great Sacrifice.
During Monday and Tuesday we will be at work re-marking the ENTIRE STOCK at Clearance Prices, which will hold good during this sale only.
KOEN'S
COR. 2d & MORRISON ST.

PALOUSE
Spokane Falls, W. T.

The Finest, Most Commodious and Best Furnished Hotel west of Chicago.
Large and well lighted Sample Rooms.
EDWARD KOHN, Manager.
Corner First and Post Sts., opposite Depot, Spokane Falls, W. T.

STILL IN THE LEAD.
REMOVAL NOTICE.
TATUM & BOWEN, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS of every description of Machinery, have removed from No. 127 to No. 25 First street, in addition to the Machinery supply of this house, carry full lines of Type, Presses and all Printers' Supplies. TATUM & BOWEN, in their new quarters, are able to handle their large and rapidly increasing trade. Write for catalogue and price list.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.
With this remedy, persons may cure themselves without the least exposure or change in their habits. It is agreeable to the taste, and is purely vegetable, containing no mercury or other mineral. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

VOL. XXVIII.
THE A. P. [illegible]
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Importers and Wh[illegible]
SO[illegible]
THE CHAMPAGNE.
Pommery Sec Champagne.
Piper Heidsick Champagne

Bedroom and Parlor
Folding Beds
School
Ch[illegible]
SALESROOM—166 First, 165 and 169 F[illegible]
G. SHINDLER & [illegible]
KOEN, [illegible]
WHOLESA[illegible]
Paints, Oi[illegible]
Varnis[illegible]
40 and 42 Front Street -
THE MARQU[illegible]
OUR LATEST
"Competition is the Life of Trade," cannot imagine a better illustration of it than is to be found in the James Means $3 Shoe. Ask your retailers for the James Means $3 shoe for your needs.
It is absolutely none genuine unless having on it, the retailer will supply you with shoes as stamped, or he will ex[illegible] you into buying inferior shoes.
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
MADE ALSO IN CALF & KANGAROO
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
BEAMLESS
Such has been the recent progress in our James Means $3 Shoe as in every respect, equal to ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you originally bought at $5 shoes, you'll see what imitators by of factory products. In our line we are the originators of the seamless shoe, recently introduced by Monsieur Hegeron, as follows:
"I am more than satisfied with the results of the introduction in the hands of A. No. 1 dealers in every portion of the region for which I am in charge, because most of the merits which the shoes have cost at wholesale, ranging six to seven dollars a pair for shoes which sell at $3 4 SHOES, as they do, are the more surprising when I bring down the high prices which have hitherto been the rule in the sale of our goods in his stock they at once command a full line of our goods in his stock they at once command a full line of our goods in his stock they at once command a full line